The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Napoleon's Proclamation to the Electors of France.

The "Usurpers" Called to Account for the Bloodshed and Suffering.

A Conservative Triumph in the Elections Conceded at Bordeaux.

DISAFFECTION IN NICE.

English Views of the Anglo-American Commission.

Shall the Italian Courts Have Jurisdiction in the Papal Residence?

A WAIL FROM WILHELMSHOHE.

Text of Napoleon's "Proclamation" to the French Electors—Calling the "Usurpers" to Account—The Imperial Silence Explained—No Acts Legal Until the French Express their Will.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The following is a translation of the proclamation addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the electors of France:

WILHELMSHOHE, Feb. 5.—Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity a profound silence, which is unfortunately sometimes, during the awful conflicts which I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party discussions, but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible of its sufferings. When I was made a prisoner I would not listen for peace, because my resolution would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding the unparalleled reverses, France was abandoned; her strongholds disarmed, her Departments invaded, and Paris in a state of defense. The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, had while adversity was directed by her enemies, an insurrection arose at Paris, the seat of the Representative Government, the safety of the Empire was threatened, and the Empire, which had been three times acclaimed by the people, was overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my resentments, I at once declared that matter my dynasty, if the country in accord I hastened to protest against the violation of my rights. I hoped for the success of the defense, and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now that the struggle is suspended, and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, in the face to call to account the usurpers, for bloodshed, and ruin, and squandered resources. It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized Government, which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence, and a solid peace are only conceivable when the people are consulted respecting the Government most capable of repairing the disasters in the country. It is my conviction that France should be master in her wishes. For myself crushed by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know or claim any personally confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition. But till the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate. There is only one Government, in which resides the National sovereignty, able to heal the wounds, to bring hope to the dreadful, to re-open the paths of abandonment for prayers, and so restore industry, concord and peace.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Provisional Gain Since the Chassel-Bordeaux Election the Result to be in Favor of the Conservatives.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Department of Seine-et-Oise has elected to the Assembly the Mayor of Versailles, MM. CARNOT, BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, THIERS and FAVRE.

In the Department of Bas-Rhine the Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt, and MM. GAMBETTA and REUTSCH are elected.

THE RESULT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The election returns are not all counted, but the election of the following candidates is considered certain:

Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Gambetta, Delescl, Rochefort, Schoelcher, Dorian, Pelletier and Delescluze.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY CONCEDED.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 12.—The result in the great majority of the elections is in favor of the Conservatives.

GREVY is elected from the Jura, PICARD in the Meuse, GLAIS-BIZOIN in the Haut-Rhin, and FAVRE in Aisne.

Eighteen Departments remain to be heard from.

IN THE NORTH.

LILLE, Feb. 12.—The Deputies elected from the Departments of Nord left Lille for Paris today by special train.

LONDON, Feb. 12—9 P. M.—Official returns from the Department of Nord show that the Monarchical candidates polled 195,000 and the Republicans 47,000 votes.

GAMBETTA.

Gen. CHANGARNIER, accompanied by the other delegates, has arrived at Bordeaux.

PARIS.

Full of Festivities in Paris—Chassez in Consultation with the Paris Government and Generals—The Theatres.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—There has been a great fall in the price of provisions.

CHANZY IN THE CITY.

Gen. CHANZY has been in consultation with Generals and members of the Government here, and has returned to Laval.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres will reopen on the 15th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Bloodshed in Nice—Shouts for Republic—Murderous Shooting Afterward—Proclamation Executions in Nismes.

FLORENCE, Feb. 11.—Serious disturbances are reported in Nice. The people besieged the Prefecture, shouting "Evviva Italia!" The troops were obliged to charge the crowds with bayonets before they would disperse.

DESPERATE ASSOCIATES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Government of the National Defense at Paris has abrogated the requisition decree of the Delegate Government at Bordeaux.

THE ARMISTICE AT SEA.

The Captains of French men-of-war at Havana have applied by cable for permission to watch and pursue German vessels during the armistice.

MULCTING ROUEN.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—The Prussians have imposed a contribution of 4,000,000 francs on Rouen, which must be paid today, and another of 2,000,000 francs, payable to-morrow. They have also exacted 640,000 francs from the people of Fecamp.

Provisions for France—The Morton, Cargo.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—An order has been received at the Navy-yard from Washington to prepare the United States steamer *Worcester* to take a cargo of provisions to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The High Commissioner—The Sudden Increase of the Army—Voting by Ballot.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Observer* today has a leader on the Anglo-American Commission. It declares if the United States adopts the award of the Commission, they will not find England a stubborn objector. It thinks the Canadian inquiry presents no insuperable difficulties, and hopes the labors of the Commissioners will clear the political atmosphere which for years has been hanging over the two countries.

NEW BUDGET—ARMY INCREASE.

In the Budget about to be submitted to Parliament the estimates for the expenses of the army amount to £15,851,700, an increase of £3,302,700 over those of last year. The force of the regular army is to be brought up to 183,908 men, an increase of 18,000. Provision is made for surveying defensive positions around London, and between the city and the sea-coast. New fortifications are proposed to be built at Dover and Harwich, and on the Island of Malta.

THE BALLOT.

The *Observer* says Mr. FORSTER will propose the adoption of the ballot, leaving it optional with the returning officer to accept bain by ballot whether the ballot is desired.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rome and The Pope—An Important Amendment to the Guarantees Bill—Adjournment of the Debate—Sicilian Subjects in Tunis.

FLORENCE, Feb. 11.—In the Lower Chamber yesterday the Committee reported an amendment to the Papal Guarantees bill, empowering the Supreme Judiciary to authorize an official to enter the Papal residence.

A CABINET QUESTION.

Minister LANZA opposed the amendment, and defended the guarantees as necessary to tranquillize the Catholic consciences and prevent accusations of bad faith. He announced that the Ministry had determined to consider the proposed modification of the bill a Cabinet question. The Committee defended their amendment, but did not ask for a party vote, leaving each member to vote according to his convictions. The House adjourned the debate until Monday.

ITALIANS IN TUNIS.

In consequence of the interruption of diplomatic relations, the Italian Consul at Tunis has confided the subjects of Italy to the protection of the Austrian Consul.

The Spanish Election—Future Course of Ruspoloism Explained His Natural Course—A Fit of Depression—Satire—His Future Schemes.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Madrid *Imperial* says that in the elections for the Cortes in the provinces only six Opposition's have been successful.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 10.—The Marquis DE AVILA has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 10.—The Ministers have informed the Chamber that Prince CHARLES wrote his recent letter to the Powers in a moment of depression, and that the dangers suggested now appear to have passed.

HIS HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

It is reported to be the desire of the Prince to assume the sovereignty of Roumania, pay Turkey full indemnity for her lost tribute, and enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with her. The Porte refuses, but friends of the Prince are sure that success will be reached through the mediation of the Powers.

POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.

The Struggle Between Opponents of Gov. Clayton in the State Legislature.

Evidently there is not entire harmony among the prominent Republican politicians in Arkansas, for nearly all the letters and telegrams sent North from the State express alarm, generally inspired by personal or political animosities of Gov. CLAYTON, who, not long since, was elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. ALEXANDER MCDONALD, on 4th of March next. The animosities of the story is given in the following article from the Little Rock *Republican*, one of the leading Republican papers in the State, and a steadfast supporter of Gov. CLAYTON:

In the House of Representatives are forty Republicans that are warm friends of the administration of Governor CLAYTON. There are fifteen Republicans who are opposed to the Governor, but "who claim to be Republicans, and there are twenty-seven Democrats—making in all sixty-two members of the House. Under the advice of BROOKS and HOPKINS the fifteen "Brindle-tails" have been induced to join with the Democracy and retard legislation. The alliance formed between the Democrats and the "Brindle-tails" gives the coalition a majority of two in the House. The fifteen Republicans, or rather, those who profess to be Republicans, and who were elected by Republican votes are really responsible for the state of affairs now existing. Look if any two of the following named persons will cease voting with the Democracy and act with forty Republicans in the House, then we admit that the Republican Party will be responsible for legislation from that time forward: R. H. Tillery, of Woodruff; J. Gregg, of Crawford; S. D. Hawkins, of Conway; H. W. Jones, of Yell; W. G. Harris, of Newton; T. F. H. Hadkins, of St. Francis; T. W. Ham, of St. Francis; Alexander Mason, of Calhoun; J. H. Stephens, of Sebastian; De. L. Smith, of Columbia; B. F. Taylor, of Searcy; S. M. Thompson, of Calhoun; T. Woods, of Columbia; John Webb, of Chicot. All of these men were elected on the Republican Party, and so far as responsibility rests upon any one for a lack of wholesome legislation they, and they alone, are responsible for it.

Robert Brooks, of the Democracy, is to say nothing, except to delay legislation to the end that they might charge their obstinacy upon the Republican Party in the canvass of 1872. We have been told in so many words that the men who profess to be Republicans and who are responsible for the delays complained of by the State has now come when at least the Democrats from their constituents would be satisfied in it.

The firm of HOPKINS, BROOKS & Co. were the most loud-mouthed blatant man against Alcorn and Clayton, according to the Conservative chair in the State House. They were considered by their friends and Express. All through the last canvass they urged that it was the duty of Gov. CLAYTON to help on the Conservatives in order to preserve the Republican Party. Keep JOHNSON from turning the State over to the Democracy, and the Democracy. They are now attempting to force CLAYTON to the United States Senate for the purpose of putting JOHNSON in the Executive office. They now say the only hope and salvation of the Republican Party is in placing JOHNSON in the Gubernatorial chair. The facts are that all the time these men were pretending to oppose JOHNSON they were in correspondence with and pledged to retain him as Governor of the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Gen. HARRIS, United States Marshal, accompanied by revenue officers and a company of soldiers, left here on Friday night for Winchester, to arrest persons who had forcibly released prisoners on Thursday. The detachment of soldiers returned this morning, bringing eleven men, who were lodged in jail. The prisoners who were released have not been recaptured.

WASHINGTON.

Our Navy in Restricted Waters—Dominican Annexation and Neutral Relations—Organization of the Administration's Measures to Secure Needed Legislation for Enforcement.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The opponents as well as the friends of the San Domingo annexation project cannot help gratified at the manner in which the Administration has met all the calls for information on the subject. The report of Mr. FISH, transmitted some weeks ago in response to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of [illegible] was certainly complete enough to cover [illegible] uration of negotiation on that subject. Now comes Mr. ROBESON'S reply to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of Jan. 4, covering the part which the navy has taken on the [illegible] It goes back to the very beginning, and is as full and complete as the most captious [illegible] could desire. As nothing but [illegible] garbled statements consisting this [illegible] have appeared, it is well to review its [illegible] statements. First, ly, the spirit [illegible] the request for information was [illegible] puts to shame the many shadowy [illegible] suppressed reports. Instead of [illegible] himself to the sectional [illegible] of the resolution, Mr. ROBESON [illegible] sent to the first months of the Administration, and covers the whole ground from [illegible] to the present hour. This correspondence sheds much light upon the condition of [illegible] that quarter during the past few years. But the point in the inquiry of the [illegible] the alleged intimidation of the Haytien [illegible] Let us see upon what the [illegible] Secretary were based. The late President [illegible] was a friend of Mr. SUMNER'S, a [illegible] whom the latter always had many [illegible] It will be seen how this Government [illegible] upon his overthrow and subsequent [illegible] The Secretary of the Navy writes:

Advices were received at this time which led to the belief, [illegible] strongly confirmed, that Gen. [illegible] GAGE, leader of the unsuccessful revolutionists [illegible] who had just overthrown the Government established in that republic friendly to the United States and to the Dominican Government, and executed its President (SALNAVE) with several of his officers, had, in violation of the protection extended by our Government to the Government of the Republic of San Domingo, [illegible] the peaceful [illegible] our negotiations with it, put at the disposal of Gen. CABRAL, then in arms against the Dominican Government, three Haytian war steamers, and troops, for the purpose of attacking San Domingo City, the capital of the Republic of San Domingo, and other exposed towns of that Republic on the frontier. As [illegible] already been notified of the position of the United States in this matter, and that any invasion or military movement against the Republic of San Domingo would be considered as a hostile act against our Government, it was thought proper, in view of this disregard of the former warning, to adopt a course which should show of determination and strength as would command respect, and probably prevent the necessity of appealing to actual force. With this view, the following telegram was sent to Rear-Admiral POOR, and followed up by the orders of the 29th of February, given to Commodore GERKE, who commanded the southern division of the fleet. How these orders were carried out will appear from the report from Rear-Admiral POOR to Gen. BABCOCK, and the report of the Admiral which follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO REAR-ADMIRAL POOR, AT KEY WEST.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1870.

Proceed at once with the vessels under your command to Port-au-Prince; communicate with our Consul there, and inform the present Haytian authorities that this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government with all its power. You will then proceed to the Dominican waters, and use your force to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government against any Power attempting to interfere with it. Visit Samana Bay and the capital, and see the United States flag and authority secure there. There must be no failure in this matter. If the Haytians attack the Dominicans, you will destroy their vessels on capture them. See that there is a proper force at both San Domingo City and Samana.

If Admiral POOR is not at Key West, this dispatch must be forwarded to him without delay.

The instructions to Commodore GERKE, which followed, were as follows, under date of Feb. 9, 1870:

"You will receive your special instructions hereafter from the Rear-Admiral commanding the North Atlantic Fleet. But for the present it is desirable that you should remain with your force under your command in and about the island of San Domingo, especially the part belonging to the Dominican Government and the Peninsula of Samana, for the protection of which the United States are now in treaty with the Dominican Government. While that treaty is pending, the Government of the United States has agreed to afford countenance and assistance to the Dominican people against their enemies now in the island, and in revolution against the lawfully constituted Government, and you will assist the Dominican Government to prevent any attempts by the enemies of the Dominican Republic to invade the Dominican territory by land or sea, so far as your power can reach them. Of course a great deal must be left to your discretion, but by communicating freely with President BAEZ, and the naval officers of the United States, the main objects of the agreement drawn up between the United States and the Dominican Government, which will explain to you how far you are authorized to act. While strictly complying with the agreement between the United States and Dominican Government, you will avoid all [illegible] Foreign Powers, when it is possible to do so, and will resist any naval force fitting out from Hayti, or any part of the Dominican Republic now in revolution, that the United States will not permit any hostile acts to be committed against the Dominicans."

This was by virtue of a treaty then made and still pending. When Mr. SUMNER wants to put an end to it, let him accuse the rejection of the Samana Bay Treaty, and it will end. In the meantime this Government exercises its right to make a treaty alliance and to keep its obligations.

In obedience to instructions previously received, Admiral POOR gave notice to President SAGET in the following terms:

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET, UNITED STATES SHIP SEVERN, (Second Rate.) PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 10, 1870.

SIR: The undersigned avails himself of the arrival at this port of the *Severn*, flag-ship of the United States North Atlantic Fleet, recently ordered by the Hon. ADOLPH BORIE, to inform his Excellency that he, the undersigned, has instructions from his Government to inform his Excellency that negotiations are now pending between the United States Government at Washington and the Government of San Domingo, and thus during the existence of such negotiations the United States Government is determined with all its power to prevent any interference, on the part of the Haytians, or any other Power, with the Dominican Government.

Any interference or attack, therefore, by forces under the Haytian flag by land or sea, upon the Dominicans, during the pendency of such negotiations, will be considered an act of hostility to the flag of the United States, and will provoke hostility in return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, [illegible] POOR, Rear-Admiral, Commanding United States North Atlantic Fleet.

His Excellency NISSAGE SAGET, Provisional President, Republic of Hayti.

Admiral POOR subsequently reports this action to the Secretary of the Navy, and speaks of its reception by President SAGET thus:

"The President and the Secretary of State expressed the hope that the friendly relations now so happily existing between the Government of Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that, while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them and their dignity as far as they were able, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy, or words to that effect."

I learned afterward, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States, accompanied with force."

There is much more of interest in this correspondence, which may be quoted from as circumstances shall demand hereafter. From what is given here, it will be seen that the protection extended by the Government of the United States to the Republic of San Domingo is in consequence of treaty stipulation, has been prompt, effective and prudent, and that it is for Congress to say where it shall terminate. It [illegible]

[illegible] GYMON.

The Test Oath Repeal—The Attitude Prospects—Little Chance for Annexation and Private Schemes—Schemes for the District of Columbia—Chance of Harmony Illustrated in Main Things—Opposition Against Senator [illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The ten days allowed for signing the Test Oath Repeal bill will expire on Wednesday next, when it will probably become a law without signature. This fact will furnish a strong argument for the total abolition of the oath, and will thus effectually work its repeal. This the President is anxious to accomplish.

A WORD FROM JOHN P. HALE.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, was on the floor of the House yesterday. He met many old friends, who found him as of old in the spirit but not in the flesh.

DR. MILLER'S CASE.

The case of Dr. MILLER, the claimant to a seat in the Senate from Georgia, will come up to-morrow, and will probably be decided. There can be no postponement of its consideration to-morrow, because when the day was fixed the Senate suspended for that day the rule which gives undivided business priority, and it is generally felt to be the duty of the Senate to take action without further delay. The prospect of the passage of the necessary legislation is not free from doubt. It is urged that the law which debars him from a seat acts unjustly, since while HILL held office before the war, and was an officer under the Confederacy, MILLER never held an office before the war, and only gave aid to the rebellion by caring for wounded soldiers as a surgeon, and it was the holding of office before the war that saved HILL already admitted, because it placed him under political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, which were long ago removed by Congress; but MILLER had no disabilities under that amendment, and is only debarred from his seat by inability to take the test oath. The reason urged for special legislation is that Georgia ought to be fully represented in the Senate, but on the other hand it is replied, "Let Georgia then elect Senators who can comply with the law."

A POOR PRETEXT FOR STAMPING.

The friends of Subsidy bills have made several attempts in the past few days to have an evening session agreed upon for the consideration of the consideration of these bills, but they have failed entirely. There is little chance for any of the Subsidy bills to get through both Houses this session. Mr. NYE has also been calling for an evening session, in which to help Mr. SUTRO dig his tunnel, but has met with no favor. The great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company, with its land grant of millions of acres, and capital of $10,000,000, was not chartered yesterday, according to its friends desires, from all of which it may be inferred that private schemes, depending for their beginning of success on allowances from the public Treasury, will not succeed by any action of the present Congress.

SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The attempt to give the District of Columbia an improved public school system will fail, by reason of the opposition of Mr. STEWART. Mr. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on the District, a practical instructor of long experience and great reputation, after conference with some of the people, both white and black, most interested in the cause of education here, drew a bill which met with the approval of both races, and promised to improve the schools, which everybody knows are in a wretched condition. By its terms neither were colored children excluded from white schools, nor were the two races compelled to associate together in the schools. The negroes almost universally prefer schools by themselves, and their facilities for education were in no way to be abridged; but Mr. SUMNER, in opposition to the wishes of all parties interested, proposed an amendment whose effect is intended to be to mix the whites and blacks, and declared if it was not adopted he would use every means in his power to defeat the passage of the bill. The legislation for the schools will, in consequence, be left to the new Legislature of the District, and it is feared that the result will not be in the interest of the schools.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Late official intelligence shows that Minister SICKLES is engaged with the Spanish Government in the effort so procure a convention in accordance with instructions to secure some mode for the early and equitable indemnification and satisfaction to the several parties whose rights have been violated of the amounts which should rightfully come to each claimant for the illegal detention of his property or his person in connection with events in Cuba. The Secretary of State instructed Mr. SICKLES to say that this suggestion was made in the interest of peace, of justice and of good will, in order to secure a measure of damages of each case which shall be just as between the two Governments, and that it is extremely desirable to have the examination conducted in this country.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League Club of America in Philadelphia, next week, promises to be one of importance. A prominent member of it furnishes the following for publication:

"The condition of the political affairs of Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and Florida, has called for energetic action on the part of the Committee, and petitions from leading colored men in North Carolina will be presented, praying for the interference of the Republican Party to save them from destruction. Action will also be asked of the Committee in behalf of members of the League who have been threatened and intimidated in the attempted exercise of their political rights in Georgia and Maryland. In the latter State the farmers have combined together and resolved to employ no one who is known to be a member of the Union League. The condition of affairs even in Kentucky is represented as deplorable in the extreme. In the Congressional district known as the "Henry Clay District," the Democratic candidate was elected by less than a hundred majority, and the bad feeling engendered by such a hot contest has brought forth a disagreeable state of feeling which promises to culminate in outrages. The dread of universal amnesty in this and other Southern States is universal among Union men. It is represented by prominent members of the League that the time for this amnesty has not yet arrived, and that if it is extended to such a sweeping extent it would render it necessary for every outspoken Union man, black or white, to leave his property and take refuge in a Northern State."

OFFICIAL WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The War Department has continued to yield to the pressing demands made upon the Signal Office by ship-owners and commercial men generally, for the daily publication of a reliable forecast of the weather for a limited period in time, and will begin the work during the present week, by issuing daily from the Signal Office, Washington, a synopsis of existing weather throughout the country, and the probable change during the succeeding twenty-four hours. This synopsis will be based upon the three daily reports now received, and will be prepared by competent authority. Arrangements are now making to give them a wide and speedy circulation.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses great confidence in the full success of the new loan, and is in receipt of assurances from many financial sources to the same effect. It is thought, should the favorable prospects continue, that in less than a month all classes of United States securities will have reached an enhanced value.

THE PRESIDENT'S BOX FOR THE CARNIVAL.

President GRANT has formally accepted the parlor and balcony of one of the hotels tendered him by the Committee on the Carnival for his use on the days designated for the carnival displays on Pennsylvania-avenue.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

The City Abandoned to Snow, Slush and Sleet.

Slim Attendance at the Churches—Appearance of the Streets—A Disagreeable Day.

Yesterday there was an all-pervading sense of dampness, with a gloomy atmosphere, a sullen, leaden sky, stormy, whirling drifts of snow, and a combination of slush below and sleet above that rendered pedestrianism an undertaking not to be entered into without many misgivings and additional mufflers. Few were the responses by the gentler sex to the "sound of the church-going bells," and at 10½ Fifth-avenue had not [illegible] its accustomed Sabbath *habitués*, wending their way to places of worship. Here and there might have been seen some adventurous lady, in a deplorable semi-blown-away state, nearly blinded by the driving sleet, slowly and painfully wading through heavy, damp snow, seemingly endowed with the most penetrating qualities. Few, however, attempted church-going in the afternoon, although by that time the storm had somewhat abated, as the experience of the morning was rather conducive to the enjoyment of warm rooms and the glories of a grate-fire. The weather, without exaggerating on the popular phase, was "perfectly awful," and many an explanation of this kind was given as dismayed faces peered out through frost-encrusted window-panes, and saw their hopes of churchgoing completely blighted. Even the usually enterprising snow-shovelers, generally on the alert to make a few cents, failed to put in an appearance, and it was only toward the afternoon that householders received offers to shovel away the snow. Then could be heard the usual rattle and scraping, as sturdy boys in mufflers worked away in the heavy mass of slush. The quantity of snow which fell was not so great, but its quality made up for it. Upon the whole, standard in impeding travel. Hail and drizzle made it as consistent and adhesive as ice-cream, and the lower garments of pedestrians soon became covered with a damp, melting, disagreeable compound, that made one think of colds and rheumatism. Of course the church attendance was very slim, and those who braved the congregation is nearly made up of carriage people, was exceedingly slim, and seldom in the past few years has a February Sunday passed where so small a proportion of our population attended to their religious duties. This was very remarkable, considering how the more prominent of them sitting in a damp clothes during the service, especially when a tickling in the throat indicated that a severe cold has been caught. No amount of brushing and shaking could get the snow off, and no inconsiderable time was spent in the porches at its exercise. Transportation east in the early part of the day was very much impeded, and the first cars down-town had great difficulty in making any progress, even though double teams were attached to them. There was plenty of work for the snow plows, as drifts would soon accumulate, and give the smoking, wearied horses great additional labor. Every car was packed by a chilled blue-looking crowd, who entertained no very friendly feeling toward the conductors who periodically allowed searching drafts, accompanied by whirlwinds of sleet, to enter the opened doors. The four unhappy horses had a rough time, and on some of the roads could do little more than crawl, especially in such narrow streets as Greene and Thompson, which were quite impassable until about midday, as no one thought of attempting to open the stores on a Sunday morning. In fact, the entire City was abandoned, and streets and sidewalks were untrodden, and every one who could do so remained in doors. The Fulton ferries, on account of the ice, were delayed, and some boats took [illegible] hours to make the trip. Fortunately the temperature prevented freezing, and as the river was completely filled with masses of slowly-floating ice, a few short hours of a cold spell would have made another solid bridge between this City and Brooklyn, such as existed for a short time on Monday. The ice around Hell Gate and the other Sound channels was so thick and strong on Saturday and yesterday that several small vessels were unable to reach the City. Several large fields came floating down and did considerable damage, smashing the timbers of the east-[illegible] piers, and piling up great barricades which effectually arrested the progress of [illegible] The experience, however, of Saturday taught ship-owners a lesson, and little damage was done yesterday. The traveling public, however, were much inconvenienced by wearisome delays, and many of them fervently wished that the East River bridge was an accomplished fact.

The Weather in Other Parts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—Twelve inches of snow fall here today.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Snow has fallen steadily here all day, and is still falling to-night, but is not drifting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The weather is warm; at noon the mercury was at 76°.

Synopsis of the Weather Report for the Past Twenty-four Hours—An Official Conjecture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, SIGNAL OFFICE, 1¾ A. M.

A general fall in the barometric pressure was noticed today over the country, and a probable return to the ordinary pressure area proceed South and West. The heavy storm sweeping over the country is now felt with high north winds on the East Atlantic. A rain is reported from the South Atlantic with strong northers on the Gulf.

The present clouds and storm will probably not be succeeded by settled clear weather today, at least in the Middle and Eastern States; but clouds and fresh winds are rather to be anticipated. It is not improbable that the rain reported from Augusta will arrive here today.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Feb. 12, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.99	61	...	Calm.	H. Rain.
Baltimore	29.87	32	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	29.80	19	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
Buffalo	29.88	31	N.	Very gentle	Fair.
Charleston	29.93	60	...	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.46	32	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.14	29	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	29.18	37	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.17	32	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Corinne	29.48	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	29.05	19	N. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.12	32	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West	30.00	72	...	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.40	40	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.00	60	...	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukie	29.19	27	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	29.30	37	S. W.	Very brisk.	L. rain.
New-Orleans	29.94	60	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.84	27	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.36	27	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
Oswego	29.84	17	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	29.97	30	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.17	30	S. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Portland, Me.	29.65	16	N.	High.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.95	16	N.	Very gentle	Snow.
San Francisco	30.09	49	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	29.97	61	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.27	32	S.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	29.15	18	...	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	29.97	32	...	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N.C.	29.97	50	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Norfolk	29.96	44	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Obligations of Railroad Companies as Carriers of Freight—Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois—Exchange of Property in St. Louis—Strike of Coal-Miners.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Supreme Court, in the case of HEMPSTEAD vs. The Chicago and Alton Railroad of Illinois, has decided that railroad companies cannot be compelled to deliver freights beyond the terminus of their tracks, and cannot require a shipper to put his grain in bags, barrels or other packages, since they do in fact hold themselves out as carriers of grain in bulk by acting in that capacity. In the case of HEMPSTEAD vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in the same Court, contracts between the North-western Company and certain elevator proprietors, by virtue of which the Company agree to deliver all grain brought to the city over their lines to said elevators, are declared void.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The City Government has taken an estimate providing for the exchange of the tobacco warehouse property between Eleventh and Twelfth and Clement and Market streets, for the property east of Main-street, to be given to the Government for the erection of a Custom-house and Post-office. If the exchange is not made within forty days, the tobacco warehouse lot is to be sold to the Government for not less $6,000.... Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature have asked Congress to make pensioners of the sufferers by the Quantrell raid on Lawrence during the war.

The coal operators of St. Clair and Madison Counties, Ill., have resolved to pay only four cents per bushel for mining coal after to-morrow, and will close their mines until the miners accept these terms.

CUBA.

Amount of Damages Done by the Revolution—Sale of the Many Lowell's Cargo of Arms and Ammunition.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—An editorial in the *Diario* says that the damages caused by the revolution will amount to over $200,000,000.... The Government will sell at auction, to-morrow, the cannon and rifles and ammunition which composed the cargo of the *Many Lowell*.

THE HUDSON RIVER DISASTER.

Melting the Submerged Locomotive—Operations Hindered by Heavy Weather—Denial of the Charge that the Workmen were Bent Frequently and Grossly Intoxicated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A violent north-east snow-storm has prevailed at all points on the Hudson to-day, and has seriously interfered with the work of raising the submerged locomotive which was attached to the train that met with so great a calamity at New-Hamburg, on Monday night last. By means of pumps the workmen have raised the locomotive six feet from the bottom of the river, and it now swings in chains. At 5½ o'clock the work of raising the locomotive had to be abandoned till to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to raise it ten feet higher, as this the boiler, supposed to be in the engine-room, may be got at.

The following will appear in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* to-morrow morning:

TO THE PUBLIC.—The reports circulated that the remains of the victims of the late disaster at this place were disrespectfully treated, and that no attention was paid to them by the railroad officers, I am in a position to say, are detailed to assist and did assist in securing all of the bodies from the sleeping-car, and everything was performed in the most expeditious and considerate manner possible.

[Signed.] A. B. GOFF.

NEW-HAMBURG, Feb. 12, 1871.

MR. GOFF is a well-known and highly respectable citizen of New-Hamburg.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

Another Mississippi Boat Blown Up, Burned and Sunk—Three Persons Killed and Several Others Injured.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 12.—The steam-boat *Judge Wheeler* exploded her boilers, and was burned and sunk at 6 o'clock this morning, at Bell's Landing, forty-five miles above Vicksburg. The following persons were killed: CON. HOGAN, deck hand; THOMAS WALSH, deck-sweep, and another person, name unknown. Wounded—Capt. NOLAN, seriously; CHARLES BURNEY, carpenter, slightly, and E. W. POPE, of Little Rock, badly. A very little of the cargo was saved.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Store Burned at Wheeling, West Va.—Two Men Killed Almost at Detroit, Mich.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 12.—The rope store of CHARLES H. REESE, on Water-street, was burned, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Today, JOHN KEISE, one of the proprietors of KEISE'S Hotel, and JOSEPH SCHAFFER, bartender, were killed by a falling wall. The loss on stock in the store amounted to about $14,000; on building, $5,000. The insurance on stock was $8,000; on building, $1,500. The Continental of New-York loses $5,000; the remainder falls upon home companies. The books in the safe were damaged. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—A fire at No. 48 Jefferson-avenue, this evening, burned the stock of Messrs. M. V. BENTLEY & Co., and $5,000 worth of vinegar and machinery belonging to C. J. GREENLEAF. The latter had an insurance of $2,000. BENTLEY & Co.'s loss not known, but are very heavy. They had no insurance. The burning oil ran through the sewers into the river, and set the docks on fire. With great difficulty the flames were extinguished.

Fatal Affray in Massachusetts—Funeral of a Soldier.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—During a fight at Auburndale yesterday, in which several men were engaged, one of them was knocked on the railroad track, and instantly killed by the express train from New-York, which was passing at the time.

RANGOR, Me., Feb. 12.—The funeral of the late SHEPARD S. STEVENS, who committed suicide at the Tombs prison of New-York last week, took place today, and was numerously attended. It is stated by friends of Mr. STEVENS that the money which he left to pay his daughter's expenses and to enable her to have his remains taken to Bangor, was stolen by some one who had access to his effects in the prison, leaving his daughter without necessary means, and obliging her to obtain assistance from friends in New-York to have the body forwarded.

Death of a Western Telegrapher.

JOSIAH A. CURRY, well known in the telegraphic fraternity as Dr. CURRY, died suddenly yesterday at the age of sixty. Dr. CURRY was one of the oldest telegraph-operators in the country, having commenced work at the Morse instrument in 1846. He was one of the men who worked the first wire laid between New-York and Washington. Since then he has been a faithful and assiduous servant of the American and Western Union Telegraph Companies. He fell dead while on duty, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, in the general office, No. 145 Broadway, just as he was about to be relieved for the day. He had no [illegible] from pulmonary complaints, and sudden hemorrhage of the lungs is supposed to be the cause of his death.

Fires in The City Yesterday.

At 12¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the produce stand of HENRY BRUNER, corner of Centre-avenue and West Washington, caused by a defect in a stove-pipe. The flames spread rapidly, though mainly confined to the stand of Mr. BRUNER, who sustained a loss of $1,500 on his stock, which was nearly all destro

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY STUDY WINDOWS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, A. M. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1871.

Admiring readers of *Among My Books* will hail with unaffected pleasure the appearance of a new volume of essays from the still unexhausted store of the Harvard professor of *belles-lettres*. These papers, written at different dates, and embracing a pretty wide field of observation, are uniformly distinguished by the polished and easy flowing style of their predecessors, and have the same unique charm of vividness, felicity of occasional reference, besides an insight as once keen and broad, that embraces many complicated aspects, both of life and literature. The two first essays, "My Garden Acquaintance" and "A Good Word for Winter," are delightfully suggestive in their contrasted studies of the country out-door life of New-England. The latter is especially replete with happy hints of poetic illustration, and well-selected clusters of poetic pearls, drawn by Mr. LOWELL from a life-time of rich and varied reading to adorn the blustering season over which he grows so healthfully enthusiastic. It is full of delicate, artistic touches, like the following: "For a good, solid read also into the small hours, there is nothing like that sense of safety against having your evening laid waste, which Eurydice brings as he hollows down the chimney, making your fire gasp, or rustles snow-flakes against the pane with a sound more consistent than silence." The poetic hand reveals itself even in treating "on a certain condescension in foreigners," where we find such gems as this: "I remembered people who had to go over to the Alps to learn what the divine silence of snow was, who must run to Italy before they were conscious of the miracle wrought every day under their very noses, who must call upon the Berkshire hills to teach them what a painter Autumn was, while close at hand the Frost Pond meadows made all crisis cheap with hues that showed as if a sunset cloud had been wrecked among their maples."

Perhaps, the only really unsatisfactory essay of the series is that on "Carlyle." We have, it is true, the intimation that it was written "apropos of his *Frederick the Great*;" but Mr. LOWELL certainly endeavors, in the course of the paper, to give us something like a finished conception of the character and influence of the great *Seer*. Its radical fault is in giving undue prominence to the characteristic defects and extravagances of CARLYLE, and affording disconnected hints merely of the vastness of his influence on modern thought, and the undying impress he has left upon the literature of the nineteenth century. Starting, as it appears to us, with a perverse misconception of the true characteristics of the great apostle of earnestness and thoroughness, there is a strange felicity in such occasional criticisms as the following: "It is curious for one who studies the action and reaction of national literatures on each other, to see the humor of SWIFT, and STERNE, and FIELDING, after filtering through RICHTER, reappearin CARLYLE with a tinge of Germanism which makes it novel, alien, or even displeasing, as the case may be, to the English mind." This remark, however, is greatly marred by what follows, which is about as inapt as the other is happy: "Unhappily, the bit of sealing-wax from SWIFT's vinegar barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest." The following is also part, but not the whole, of the critical truth: "His *French Revolution* is a series of lurid pictures, unmatched for vehement power, in which the figures of such sons of earth as MIRABEAU and DANTON loom gigantic and terrible as in the glare of an eruption, their shadows swaying far and wide grotesquely awful. But all is painted by eruption flashes in violent light and shade. There are no half tints, no gradations." With what grim hilarity might we imagine its subject read such a criticism as this: "Perhaps something of Mr. CARLYLE's irritability is to be laid to the account of his early school-mastership at Ecclefechan," and how triumphantly he might ask Mr. LOWELL whether in the light of recent events it is possible to maintain that the battles of the great FREDERICK "settled nothing but the continuance of the Prussian Monarchy," and whether "the last of European Kings who could look upon his Kingdom as his private patrimony," and who so obstinately and successfully defended "his estate of his, this piece of property," does not retain a deathless interest for posterity, inasmuch as he rendered possible the great and united Germany with all its present achievements and vast possibilities?

Mr. LOWELL comes at times strangely near a correct appreciation of the true source of CARLYLE's power, as where he says: "The stock of ideas which mankind has to work with is very limited, like the alphabet, and can at best have an air of freshness given to it by new arrangements and combinations, or by application to new times and circumstances." Or again: "Mr. CARLYLE's historical compositions are wonderful prose-poems, full of picture, incident, humor and character, where we grow familiar with his conception of certain leading personages, and even of subordinate ones, if they are necessary to the scene, so that they come out living upon the stage from the dreary limbo of names." But instead of using the one phrase to demonstrate CARLYLE's great success in giving old and forgotten truths a new meaning and a fresh power, his critic makes it the basis of an accusation that he has since *Sartor Resartus*, been constantly repeating himself, and instead of pointing out the new era in modern historical writing, which the *Lectures on Heroes* and the *French Revolution* inaugurated, we have the half truth appended as a reflection that "this is no more history than the historical plays of SHAKESPEARE." There is not a hint throughout the entire paper of the fact that much that we owe to TENNYSON, DICKENS, KINGSLEY, and other lesser names in poetry and fiction, has been due to the influence of CARLYLE. In fact, from beginning to end it is a highly defective critical estimate of a great writer, inasmuch as minor faults are insisted on out of due proportion, and leading excellencies are admitted only with much hesitation and reservation.

In sundry other passages of these essays, Mr. LOWELL is at variance with the prevailing literary sentiment of the time, as in his persistent over valuation of the talents and influence of CROLY, and in numerous hypercritical exceptions to the poetic greatness of WORDSWORTH. But they are in the main as just in their critical conclusions as they are genial and picturesque in style. For a thoroughly appreciative estimate of the father of English poesy it would be difficult to match Mr. LOWELL'S eloquent essay on "Chaucer," and for as incisive and well-considered sketch of a remarkable product of the New-England transcendental movement, we have seen nothing more thoroughly readable and just, than his paper on "Thoreau." "Abraham Lincoln" is such a historical study as the judgment of posterity, without reference to national sympathies, will willingly approve, and the paper on JOSIAH QUINCY, under the title of "A Great Public Character," is a seasonable reproduction of the traits of a politician of the old school—a type which has unhappily but few representatives left. The entire collection will be received with pleasure, and read with profit, and, as a whole, will materially increase the well-founded reputation of the accomplished and genial author.

HAND-BOOK FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By Rev. GEORGE M. WEBSTER, A. M. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN. 1871.

This compact little volume professes to contain "the name, pronunciation and meaning of every place, nation and tribe mentioned in both the canonical and apocryphal Scriptures," accompanied by descriptive and historical notes. It seems excellently adapted as a handy book of reference for clergymen, Sunday-school teachers, Bible classes and students of the Sacred Record generally. It abounds with carefully-prepared charts, and engravings of various objects and places rendered interesting to Biblical readers. The type is admirably clear, and the references, so far as can be judged by partial verification, ample and exhaustive.

LIGHT AT EVENING TIME. A book of support and comfort for the aged. Edited by JOHN STANFORD HOLME, D. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

The selections from the works of some hundred and twenty Christian authors, made by Dr. HOLME, are designed to convey "such religious truth as is adapted to the wants of the aged, and is printed in such type as is best suited to their use." It contains extracts from Christian classics, both ancient and modern, embracing names so widely separated in time as CHRYSOSTOM, THOMAS A KEMPIS, JOHN BUNYAN, F. W. KRUMMACHER, and DEAN FRENCH, and representing doctrines so various as F. W. ROBERTSON, CHARLES SPURGEON, DEAN STANLEY, and HENRY WARD BEECHER. The original purpose of the compiler has, however, been steadily kept in view to admit, "nothing which is not eminently evangelical in sentiment, and nothing offensively sectarian in doctrine." It contains, besides, original contributions by Drs. JOHN HALL, HOWARD CROSBY, GEO. B. CHEEVER and WILLIAM ADAMS. Altogether, the collection is a very admirable one, and exceedingly well fitted for its declared purpose.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF RIGHT REV. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. By M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

This is a conscientiously-written and not overdone sketch of the career of a man who, for twenty-five years, has held a prominent place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the eastern section of the Union. Bearing some signs of haste, as the author confesses, it forms, nevertheless, a very fitting memorial of one who has left behind him abundant testimony of great natural strength of character, of unwearied vigor of Christian effort, and of a talent altogether unexceptional for ecclesiastical organization. As such, it cannot fail to be extensively read among the numerous friends and admirers of the deceased Bishop, beyond as well as within the limits of his diocese.

DICTIONARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. By CHARLES LANMAN. Sixth Edition. Hartford: J. B. BURLEIGH and H. M. GOODWIN.

Mr. LANMAN'S manual has now become a standard book, and it is only needful to say that the present edition like its predecessors, contains all the requisites of careful compilation, accurate arrangement and convenient indexing, calculated to render it a most valuable and indispensable work of reference on the special subject of which it treats.

FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. Two Vols. Illustrated. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

These substantial and handsomely got-up volumes contain a reissue of the sporting tales and sketches of the late HENRY W. HERBERT. The chief contents are "My Shooting Box," "The Deer-Stalkers," "Warwick Woodlands," and "The Quorndon Hounds." The first three relate to American game and sportsmen, the last as the romance of a Virginian who astonished his English hosts, and won the heart of a very charming young lady while following the Melton Mowbray hounds. The author's enthusiasm in his subject is not a little contagious, and is suggestive of the rollicking vividness of description that Prof. WILSON threw into *Christopher in his Sporting Jacket*. The lovers of field sports and of vigorous and muscular writing will receive this new edition of an old favorite with much approval.

A Singular Will—A Bitter to Wives that May be Profitable.

A will, which was admitted to probate in Cincinnati last week, bequeathed one-third of the testator's estate to his widow, and the remainder to his daughter. The will says that the widow shall receive but one-third, the amount demanded by law, because she has an ample fortune of her own, and because she deprived him of the opportunity to make more money by inducing him to give up business sooner than he otherwise would. He decreed that daguerreotypes of himself shall be presented to two of his friends, and that a work got up by him containing the original play-bills of EDWIN FORREST, shall be given to the gentleman, to be preserved in the library which Mr. FORREST proposes to give for the use of the dramatic profession at his death. He provides that his executor shall pay to the trustees of Spring Grove Cemetery $200 to keep in repair his lot, and makes the remark, "When old folks die and their money is distributed, their graves are often neglected." He also leaves $50 to his executor to erect a monument over his cattle, Dexterity and adds, in connection with this bequest, that when in Philadelphia he searched in vain for his father's remains, desiring to lay some wreaths there of his mother, "but the sexton could not find it, and he build big churches, that he called Christianity; Heathenry would not do it." To a friend of his youth in Philadelphia he leaves his flute and flageolet.

A Brutal Father Who Throws his Naked Child into the Street.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 5th inst. says:

"Last night, as the officer on Lafayette-street was making his rounds in the neighborhood of Magnolia-street, he was astonished to see a child, about seven years of age, wandering down the street, and a number of dogs barking and following him. Desiring to pursue the affair more closely, the child soon became frightened, and ran away naked. It seems that it had incurred the anger of a brutal parent, who had thrown it ruthlessly into the street. The kind-hearted officer bestowed a shawl, with which he wrapped up the child, and brought it to the station-house. What disposition had been made of the case we have not learned, but we presume, from the character of the parent, and the manner in which he treated his offspring, that the child will be severely punished in future for its misfortune in getting out of doors. However, to prevent a similar occurrence in future, we would suggest that a law be passed, making it a misdemeanor, punishable with a heavy fine, for any parent to throw a naked child out of doors at any time of the night, in weather like the present."

FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Entertaining Statements Corrected—Exhibition of Those Who Fly There in Search of an Arcadian Pastoral—The Woods in Winter—The Flowers of February.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PALATKA, Fla., Monday, Feb. 6, 1871.

The travelers and tourists who come to Florida, like those who go to all other climes and countries, furnish usually a handsome contingent or proportion of their whole number, of persons who go back to their several homes in the most chronic state of disappointment, usually ending in confirmed skepticism, who stand ready to make an affidavit that this peninsula is only a villainous cross between Labrador and Central Africa, cursed by all the plagues of Egypt, wherein the unsuspecting traveler runs the gauntlet of all the ills that beset the wayfarer, and wherein, even if he eates his meals from Indians and his toes from alligators, he will inevitably be skinned alive by the hotel keepers.

WRONG IDEAS.

The first impressions, which are generally governed by the accidents of weather and incidents of arrival, have a large share in fomenting and fixing such prejudices. The irritability of temper peculiar to all invalids, is a second fruitful source of such opinions. But by far the greater number of such cases originate in unnatural and extravagant anticipations that have been excited in the mind of the tourist or invalid by writers of books and letters, whose whole aim has been to draw a sensational "pen picture," as strange to the truth as a stage-scene is to an actual landscape. They talk in such phrases as "land of flowers," "perpetual Spring," "eternal Summer," "fountain of youth," "luscious fruits," "tropical luxuriances," and start with them on a wild and reckless chase after an Arcadian pastoral. Nothing could be more fatal to any attempt at a truthful representation of this country. In my wanderings about the wide domains of Uncle Sam, I have found no region where a hard, stubborn, prosaic realism dogs a man's steps so relentlessly as in this "peaked end" of the United States. But I can state from observation that here on the dividing line between the temperate and tropical regions, the seasons are sharply and distinctly defined. The stranger arriving here in, say January, finds the country as distinctively in its Winter dress as if a fringe of icicles hung from all the eves.

WINTER GEAR OF THE FORESTS.

Sailing up the St. John's River from Jacksonville to Palatka, a month ago, its low monotonous banks were not noticeable for any tropical or vernal characteristics. The shore line of any wide, sluggish western or southern stream where it runs through bottom lands, would very much resemble it when seen at the same distance, for it must be remembered that so far south as this place, deciduous trees still predominate among the growth that line its banks, which tone down and neutralize the dark green of the oaks and the magnolias that stand "with verdure clad" twelve months of the year. The pine forests are not sufficiently dense to make a very decided mass of color of their bright green needles, and besides, they are, for the most part, masked and hidden by the more compact, deciduous growth peculiar to the rich, narrow strips of "hummock land" that border the river along almost its entire length where the banks are high, and by a somewhat analogous growth where the shore degenerates into a swamp. And finally over the whole forest landscape there is thrown the enveloping and all-pervading mantle of the Spanish moss, subduing, blending and covering everything, until Nature seems clad in monastic uniform of the sobberest hue. Naturally enough, if the stranger comes here in the Winter looking for the gorgeous coloring of green, yellow and scarlet that finds its way into the ideal pictures of institutions writers and painters, he will be sorely disappointed and permanently disgusted at finding the forest attired in a stern Quaker garb of the most fluid drab.

EFFECTS OF THE SUMMER TEMPERATURE.

The warm Summer temperature which has been the rule here all through the month of January just past, has wrought an almost fairy-like change upon the woods. Vegetation, like a wild sun, is breaking through the regulation drab of her Winter demureness. The deciduous trees that line the opposite river bank are once more taking on their robes of green; and one variety of them, which are here called "maples"—I accept the common name without any scientific doubts or queries—are hung full to overflowing with a bright scarlet seed-vessel, and as they are very abundant they tinge the whole woods with a flush as if the morning red had fallen from the sky upon them. Nothing could be more fresh, or delicate, or beautiful than this first scene of opening Spring. Cast your eye casually across the river, and you will hardly take cognisance of anything but the monotonous drab of the Spanish moss; but let it rest there a few moments, and one by one patches of green and scarlet will reveal themselves to your closer scrutiny, until in a little while the whole woods are alive and aglow with a thousand different tints of these colors, as fresh and fine as the first blush on the cheek of a young beauty, or the sparkle of the emerald on her finger. It is the brilliancy of our autumnal wood, subdued and shaded down to a most delicate and exquisite gradation. I fancy that the advancing season will not materially deepen the contrasts or colors, but will rather change the whole to a uniform mass of deep green, which will of course remain the key-note of the landscape for the long Summer months to come.

THE FLOWERS OF FEBRUARY.

As this first week of February is evidently only the beginning of Spring, I am not yet qualified by observation to speak of the wild flowers. I heard the prediction however, based upon what I have seen, that they will be neither as various, nor as brilliant as those which embellish our Spring woods and fields much farther north. The reason to my mind is very obvious. In the middle zone of the United States, nature practically has six months for the active work of growth and fruition—from the bursting bud to the falling leaf. Here, on the confines of the tropics, she is condensed to eight or ten months—indeed, many trees and shrubs retain their old leaves until the new ones, in the Spring, seem literally to push them off as intruders. This being the case, even if the number of showy flowers be equal, they will seem to be fewer in number here during any single month, because their season of bloom is extended over a longer period of time.

J. G. K.

The Broadway Widening Job—How Auditor Watson's Interests Were Looked After.

Another of the many gross instances of fraud practiced under cover of the Broadway widening scheme has lately come to light. For twenty years past the property, known as the Broadway Hotel, corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, was owned by Mr. TARRANT PUTNAM, who died on the 6th of June last. The first award made by the Commissioners for widening Broadway to the owners of the hotel property was $60,000. In September last, Mr. PUTNAM's executors, dissatisfied with this award, commenced looking round for a purchaser for the property, and they were informed that a Mr. JAMES WATSON (the County Auditor recently deceased) would take the hotel off their hands, paying $190,000 therefor. The bargain was consummated, and Mr. WATSON became the owner of the property; and in less than six weeks afterward the Commissioners revised their lists of awards, and the Broadway hotel property was put down for $190,000 instead of $60,000. At the same time, however, the name of WATSON was kept carefully concealed, and the public, and even some of the intimate friends of the late Mr. PUTNAM, were made to believe that the Putnam estate was the gainer by the increase in the amount of the award. Thus it will be seen that, should the Broadway widening scheme be consummated, Mr. WATSON's estate will have obtained the Broadway Hotel property for just $60,000. As only seventy-six feet will be taken off the principal front of the hotel, and as the property has three frontages, it is thought that it will be of quite as much value should the widening of Broadway be completed as before. Thus Mr. WATSON's heirs will come into the possession of a property worth $190,000 which cost just $60,000, and the tax-payers will be swindled to the amount of $130,000. It is further asserted by our

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. David Dudley Field and Hate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see the controversy about Mr. D. D. FIELD's connection with FISK has brought out a card from a Judge in this State. Mr. FIELD and his friends would seem, therefore, to be tendering testimonials of character, as the publication of this certificate comes, of course, from them.

I read with care the correspondence with Mr. BOWLES, and was convinced of several things. As, for instance, if Mr. JAMES BRADY did not say Mr. D. D. FIELD was the "King of pettifoggers," he might have done so; for the attempted refinements—catching at words, but evading the real issues and dealing in generalities; swelling into consequence when the son returns a letter, which was a very appropriate answer to his own, were good specimens of that species of legal practitioners. My estimate of Mr. FIELD's largeness of conception has much diminished. The publication, also, of a part of the correspondence and refusing to publish the returned letter, and the higgling about it and attempt to misstate the terms of publication, first suggested by himself and explicitely announced to favor his own ends, did not impress me pleasantly with a sense of straightforwardness. It is pettifogging. Whatever lawyers may say, therefore, I apprehend the confidence of the community is not restored to Mr. FIELD by these publications, nor the unrighteous of his course made apparent to their minds by general platitudes on a lawyer's duty.

The case, as I comprehend it, is thus: It is notorious that Mr. J. FISK, Jr., went into that concern with little or nothing. He manoeuvres to get control of the Company's funds. And while the road is doing a business such as before enabled it to pay dividends, it now fails to do so; yet this poor man suddenly displays unbounded wealth, which no other business had enabled him to acquire; plunges into luxurious and ostentatious expenditure; engages in law suits to keep the rightful owners of the property out of the proceeds. And all this is patent to the community, and undeniable. The iniquity is gross, awful, and speaks for itself. It is open as the day. It disgraces our judiciary and country at home and abroad.

The justification is, that a lawyer had really no option, which every-day facts refute; that he is bound to take every fee and defend every cause, and, among others, this, which it has that subject may vex the ear of justice, but that honest counsel may be defrauded of their pay, and palpable iniquity be shielded and confirmed. If this is the rule on which lawyers must act, then, I say, as myself a religious teacher, the legal profession is, in its nature, an immoral institution, and no honest man can practice in it, and perish his integrity. You, Mr. Editor, have done good service. As Mr. FIELD is fond of quoting foreign authorities, refer him to JAMES, who says of BLACKSTONE: "If one wishes to learn the principles of English jurisprudence, let him consult the *Commentaries*; but if he wishes to know how he may safely cheat a neighbor, let him not hesitate to apply to his Lordship in person." There can be no doubt that this fatal affair has brought more disgrace upon the land; has had a more demoralizing effect, has more undermined the high tone of lawyers, and more disgraced the Judiciary and the profession than anything that has ever occurred among us, and the parties and abettors should be made to feel it.

X.

The Navy Line and Staff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an officer of the navy, I have been deeply interested by the controversy between the line and staff. The frequent allusions to the subject in the papers have been of a nature to attract public attention, without giving any definite idea of the merits of the case, and it has seemed to me that a few true words would now be in season, on this account as well as on others. The staff have long been endeavoring to obtain two things, rank and independence. Their claims are not entirely unreasonable and absurd, as some think, but have a foundation in justice. Their standing should have been settled long ago, but the conservatism, which exists so strongly in all organizations like a navy, has opposed change with the force of inertia, and the fact that their demands have been beyond what is right has kept them from obtaining anything. Let us look at their claims. They want rank and independence. By the first is meant such an increase in official dignity as will put them on an equality with the staff of foreign navies; by the second, a right to command in their own separate departments with as much freedom from outside direction as they can get.

The wish for rank, as long as command is not involved, is reasonable, and should be granted. The line is not so bitterly opposed to this as has been represented. Many of the best officers favor it, and many of those who think it not right see that opposition is useless in the natural course of events. The arguments against it are that the staff are non-combatants, living in ships simply to perform certain civil duties; and that rank should accompany command only, losing its worth and distinction when scattered broadcast. In reply to the first argument it is urged that though the staff are non-combatants, they yet share all danger equally with the line, and that the civil duties, by being performed on board vessels-of-war, become military. The second argument they answer best by appealing to the custom of foreign navies.

I think that the memorial of the line will show clearly its *animus* in this matter. It is as follows: "The line officers of the navy, understanding that action is about to be taken upon the subject of rank of the staff corps of the navy, respectfully request, before any definite action is taken upon the subject, that a Committee of Congress be appointed to investigate its merits by taking evidence on both sides, as any premature action would be very detrimental to the discipline of the service as a whole. The records of the Navy Department show that the senior officers of the line have always been ready and willing to concede to claims which would not interfere with the discipline of the navy."

This seems a surprisingly moderate document to proceed from a body of such insufferable tyrants as the line has been represented.

Let the staff have rank, then, even as high as Commodore, if they ask it. The strong objection is not made to rank, but to the numbers who receive it. In 1860 there were 209 line to 80 staff officers. By the register of 1870 there are 341 line to 239 staff officers, and Mr. STEVENS' bill makes the number of staff 230, or even. This is a greater number of staff officers than the navy needs, and (as can be seen by consulting foreign official registers) a larger proportion than there is in other services. We cannot employ so many par masters and surgeons and engineers in time of peace, (at least not in genuine work,) and in time of war they are easily and quickly procurable to do good to all of their own "household," they should not object if others step in to "feed their hungry ones, to clothe their naked, and to visit their sick," whom they are compelled to neglect. God's poor are to be taken care of. His little ones are to be fed and clothed and sheltered, and if any sect out of its own coffers is not able to discharge its manifest duties to its own needy ones, that sect must not be permitted to stay the hand that proffers food and raiment to the famished and naked. It must not call upon the law to prevent that true charity which overleaps all bounds from discharging the self-imposed obligations it has undertaken in the name of our common humanity.

These principles attach still more closely to the shadows which are not sectarian, but public in character, either being sustained by the State or the community at large, regardless of denominational lines. No sect which, by reason of poverty or indifference, or inability to take charge of its needy ones, neglects this duty, has a right to complain if these public organizations, constituted in self-defense to keep the paupers and the rising generation of poverty's children from becoming a tax upon society and a peril to its members, shall provide for these public defenseless objects of charity in the way which, to the combined wisdom, directed by experience, of their managers, shall seem wisest and best. No sect has a right to claim that civil power shall step in and do what it is unable to do for itself, viz., maintain its religious powers over its unprotected and uncared for, and support, by the strong arm of the law, those tenets which manifest their weak

The Mayor and the Police Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is impossible to account, in any way, for the New-Hamburg accident, Monday evening. The railroad managers owe it, as a solemn duty, to those who intrust to their keeping their lives, to furnish every available method of protection. This is self-evident. But if it be true that a wooden bridge, two hundred feet in length, not very substantial in structure, and subjected hourly to the pressure of thousands of tons, was left all night without a single watchman or signal-man, to avert dangers which were always liable to occur, what sort of an account of their sacred trust can the managers render?

Traveling in Germany, you are impressed, with a feeling of security, by seeing at every road-crossing a gate, which is closed till your train passes, and by it, and at every probable point of danger, in the lonely fields, and at the thronged depots, a signal-man, or watchman in military uniform, alert and attentive to business. Here, by the way, let me remark that this ever compelling railway servants to wear uniform has almost fallen into disuse, the "uniform" having dwindled down to a gilt label on the cap. But our railway conductor is too grand a personage to wear anything which would designate him as a servant of the public. In the second place, the train was behind time; had it not been, the accident would not have occurred. Thirdly, a law requiring every train to come to a full stop, if only for half a minute or a second before crossing a bridge or another railroad crossing, would have rendered such an accident impossible. I understand that such a law exists in the management of some of the Western roads.

Fourth—There should be no such thing on a road as much used as the Hudson River, as a wooden bridge 200 feet long. Railroad bridges should be everywhere as solid and massive as the noble structures spanning the Thames. It seems to me that if there has ever been an instance where railroads should pay for slaughter and injuries this is one. If corporations have no souls to appeal to, their pockets may be sometimes reached. And finally, what words are there sufficiently strong to condemn the negligence and heartlessness of the railway officials in not providing efficient means to extricate the dead bodies from the wreck, and in not guarding from the outrages of the unburied dead? Instead of this, the unburied corpses were surrounded by a flock of human vultures, who pillaged their valuables, held up to derision the underclothing of women, and held high carnival over the ruins. It is said that there was one railroad detective present.

I trust that the loss of life in this case of three is so much in itself, as that this accident lays open to full view the evils of our loose way of living; bad legislators, corrupt judges, apathy of the rich, inordinate eagerness to acquire wealth, government of Americans by Irish, and all these enfeebling or irresponsible newspaper influences, lead, sooner or later, to ruin, misfortune, murder, &c.

M.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

The Boys in the Boston Procession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There were several hundred boys who participated in the Irish procession of yesterday, and the question that naturally arises is, What lessons were taught those boys dressed in green? The affair was one of a specific nature—specifically Celtic. There was nothing of an American character about it—unless the mere act of carrying the national emblem can be called American, which is extremely questionable, considering the questionable company in which that much-abused banner was found, and the very subordinate position it occupied amid the flood and sea of green that was paraded before the eyes of tens of thousands who disapproved of the exuberance of the emerald hue on that occasion. The boys were taught to revere first and foremost Ireland, the green, the harp, and all the other Irish emblems—and to be Irish and to claim that on this soil the battles of Ireland are to be fought, and, after that, if any small moiety of spirit was left in them, to call it, poor thing, American. The rising generation should be taught to revere and honor the flag of this country, the red, white and blue as colors, the eagle as an emblem of American nationality, &c. It would be fairer, even to teach the boys that this country is no longer American, but cosmopolitan, and should be called "Cosmopolis"—then all nations would have an equal showing. Here is food for reflection. W. E. T.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since our representatives at Washington have refused to relieve us from the burdens of the odious income tax, and have shown by their selfish inconsistency that they consult their own personal interests rather than the public good, myself and some others have determined to protect ourselves, and to resist in our cases the collection of this unfortunate and unnecessary tax, which has been declared unconstitutional by high legal authority. If Secretary BOUTWELL collects any further income tax from me, it will not be until the Courts compel me to pay, and I recommend to my fellow-sufferers the adoption of the same course.

PHILIP QUARL.

Rights of Way for Horse-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, with much pleasure, your article on "The right of way for horses and horse-cars." I would further propose that it should be rendered unlawful for any procession to prevent the cars or stages from making their regular trips. I think I could get 1,000 names in one day to such a petition.

A CONSTANT READER.

BASE-BALL.

A Call for an Amateur Ball-Players' Congress—An Important Movement in the Right Direction.

The National Association of Base-ball Players, which was inaugurated in 1857, and which existed until 1867 on the basis of individual club representation, in the latter year practically became an association controlled and manipulated by a clique of professional club managers, and though in that year the change in the basis of representation from that of individual clubs to a representation by State Associations appeared to warrant a continuance of the government of the Association in the interests of the amateur class of the fraternity, who form the great majority of ball clubs throughout the country, yet so unscrupulously and skillfully have the minority managed things that they have been enabled to hold the entire control of the National Association in their own hands; and at the last Convention, held in this City, they had everything their own way, elected a packed representative as President, and totally ignored the interests of the amateur clubs. This last Convention and its proceedings had the effect, however, of rousing the amateur clubs to the danger which threatened the very existence of the game itself; and it also awakened them from their apathy in regard to their own interests, and the result is a rapidly increasing feeling in favor of amateur base-ball playing has been a movement toward organizing a National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players, from which every club that pays its players or shares in the gate money receipts at matches, or which in any other way acts as a professional organization, will be entirely excluded.

The initiatory steps were taken immediately after the close of the so-called "National" Convention, the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, expanding the ball by not only withdrawing from the New-York State Association, but also by appointing a very influential committee to arrange the preliminaries for the assembling of a Congress of Amateur Base-ball Players. This Committee, composed of Dr. JONES, the efficient Coroner of Brooklyn; Gen. THOS. S. DARLIN and Mr. J. HYNDS, have issued an address to the amateur clubs in which they make a strong appeal for co-operation in their efforts to restore "the good old times of the national game," when base-ball was played for its advantages as a recreative exercise and not for dollars and cents, or to aid "gambling rings" and "hippodrome" managers to defraud the community of thousands of dollars in betting on matches "arranged" so be won or lost in the interests of certain parties having the control of the wires. The address is supplemented by a call for a Congress of delegates from amateur base-ball clubs, to be held at the rooms of the Excelsior Club in Brooklyn, on the 16th of March next. The call is signed by merchants, bankers and

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Illinois uses 7,000 log school-houses.

Montreal is killing cats suspected of devouring sparrows.

A New-Haven druggist's "mistake" killed an estimable citizen of Avon, Conn., last week.

San Francisco papers chronicle the mysteriously-sudden death of New Year's Chinawoman.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Des Moines, on Wednesday, June 14.

Gov. SOLOMON is praised highly by the Portland *Oregonian* for his successful efforts to attract immigrants to Washington Territory.

The Bar of New-Orleans proudly acknowledge for the fund for the daughters of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has voted down the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention.

The Governor of Maine has received, at Augusta, the State capital, a communication addressed, "To the guvner, or sumty."

The chemists of Quebec have just formed a society, having for its object the scientific advancement of its members.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON are reported to be recent converts to the doctrines of Swedenborg.

A citizen of Georgia writes that he "has applied for a Postmastership," and shall "press it with vigor."

New-Hampshire had a newspaper in 1790 called the *Political and Sentimental Repository, or Strafford Recorder*.

Indiana Republicans are writing letters to Senator MORTON entreating him not to accept a seat in the Cabinet, if offered him.

All Boston is mute with astonishment at the auction sale of 1,000 shares in a Massachusetts railroad by a New-York bolder, all at once.

As the official list of unclaimed letters in the San Francisco Post-office is published without charge in one of the local papers, no extra charge is made for the delivery of such letters.

East Tennessee has never trembled beneath the tread of the Ku-Klux, and wants all the world, especially those seeking new homes, to know it.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that the highest price paid for an article by the *Atlantic Monthly* is one, even if it be by such favorite contributors as LOWELL, EMERSON, or HOLMES.

A Boston paper describes enthusiastically how a New-Hampshire town "dedicated" a "palatial" steam fire-engine house one night last week.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Journal* urges Gen. M. D. LEGGETT as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. Gen. LEGGETT ought to run well.

A Boston man makes bold to remark that he infers from the criticisms of the city Press on the Andrews statue that it is a failure, and that

One of the lady guests at a party given by Commander YOUNG, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, a few nights ago, fell down stairs and was severely injured.

California has 40,534 orange trees, 7,851 lemon trees, 47,858 fig trees, 20,009 olive, 41,815 almond, 12,474 prune and 38,429 English walnut trees.

Hon. ELI SALISBURY has given the members of the Delaware Legislature a supper in acknowledgment of that kindness in electing him United States Senator.

A Wisconsin man, who was bitten by a small dog, three weeks ago, became apprehensive of death by hydrophobia, and, to avert that catastrophe, committed suicide.

The good and bad people of Ontario are alike exercised over the conduct of an American speculator, who employs 200 people in fishing for trout in that province. It is very sad.

The dog-tax added $19,373 80 to the treasury of Worcester County, Mass., last year. Of this $778 20 was paid to claimants for the destruction of sheep and fowls, and the rest goes to the public schools.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, in a lecture in Toronto, one night last week, praised the Germans for their action in the war, and predicted that to them must Europe look for its peace in the future.

A Yacht Club has been formed by certain citizens of Suffolk, and it is hoped that emulation of them will soon cause our inland lakes to be dotted with the white sails of pleasure sailing vessels.

San Francisco has eight fire and marine insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $6,150,000, and a surplus of $2,966,112. The net cash premiums received last year were $3,737,000, and the losses actually paid $2,666,767.

There is much excitement over a boy-snatching case at Leskine, Ontario. A lawyer charges seven medical students with the crime, and they in their turn assert that the lawyer was an accomplice of the resurrectionists. But the people exonerate the lawyer of any participation in the crime.

A Boston man, who has heard many raps and taps, and noises strange and peculiar in his house, and is unable to account for them on any intelligent basis, is told by his friends that they may be electric, spiritualistic, atmospheric, or otherwise, and is inclined to the opinion that they are otherwise.

When THACKERAY was in Boston, he asked the proprietor of the hotel on Sunday morning where THEODORE PARKER preached, and when the man of smiles and bows said he did not know, he exclaimed in his most astonished tones: "Don't know! Why, sir, we've heard his voice away across the Atlantic. He is the greatest preacher in America."

In view of the abuses perpetrated in selling mines, some well-meaning persons in California have organized what they call a Miners' Bureau, of which foreign Consuls, resident in that State, are made ex-officio members, for the purpose of prosecuting, but as the name says, advising investments of foreign capital in the mines. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks the avowed object of this Bureau is good, but its practicability of the plan may well be doubted.

There was a brilliant wedding in Sullivan County the other day, and all parties accompanied the happy couple to the depot, Thursday new husband tenderly bade his wife good-bye for the time, and she started off on a wedding tour with her uncle. The gentlemanly husband would not permit an absence at the close of the year without incurring penalty upon and losing important business opportunities, and he believes in attending to business above pleasure.

A Maine paper looks dejectedly hopefully to the time when the mercury shall cost more pride in meeting his obligations than political palaces upon the profits of lucrecency, the employe find himself gauged in society by his character rather than his clothes, the women of the nation refuse to bend in servile contortion at the feet of a ridiculous fashion, and every lady consult the rules of taste and comeliness in the disposition of her conveying dory, so that politeness will no longer resolutely demand a various person on the forehead of a trailing recumbence on the spine.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* denies statement in relation to the indebtedness of that city which has been circulated in Western journals, and was mentioned in the TIMES a few days ago. It says: "The debt of Quincy is not considerably more than a fifth of the fifth taxable property of the city. The proportion of indebtedness to the valuation of property, as made by the last census last year, is almost one to fourteen, and it must be considered that this valuation is by no means fully represent the value of real city property. Unlike the system that prevails in some of the older States, of valuing property for taxation purposes at about its full cash value, our Illinois valuations are based on a reduced standard of from one-fourth to one-third."

SKATING.

The New-York Skating Club Carnival.

To-night is the time appointed for the annual fancy-dress masquerade on the ice, given by the New-York Skating Club, an entertainment which has achieved from the start a most enviable reputation for the beauty and brilliancy of its scenic effects. The carnival will take place on the Fifth-avenue Pond, Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, the headquarters of the New-York Club. Owing to the recent snow-storm which set in on Sunday morning, it is questionable whether a full attendance will not be necessary. In such case the natural foam will first be displayed on the Madison-square rink, which joins the pond. But should the weather be favorable, and the ice cleared of snow, in time and the weather be suitable, the pond will be the favorite place and the fancy will be displayed on the ice. This carnival will be a gala affair. The pond is to be brilliantly illuminated, and as the members of the Brooklyn, Jersey City and Empire City Clubs will visit the pond in a body, as also the delegates to the American Congress of Skaters

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1871.

Announcements this Morning.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Bond-st.
HOME and BLUE DEVILS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Beckett, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Rose Coleman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 24 and 26 West Twenty-fourth-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA and LONDON ASSURANCE. Mossrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-av., corner 23d-st.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Gordon, Miss Polaski, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU; Or, the Night of the Barricades. Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Miss Isabella Maitland and Lotta Estbridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Marsh, Rogers, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Markham.

SOUTH-STREET THEATRE.
125th-st., near 8th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading characters by Edwin Forrest.

LINA EDWINS THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-pl.
HUSTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Emma Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal.
ADELHEIM LEGOUVERUE. Leading character by Miss Stadtmuller.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Miss Cary.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Five copies, one year.....10
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are mailed promptly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, so that subscribers in either of our editions receive the paper on the same day of the week in any part of the country.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit by Drafts on New-York or Postoffice Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, 25th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, 25th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
The Times will send "Advertisement" notices 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
This paper has been the Great Advertising Paper of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
Advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 21st-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 41 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., until 8 o'clock P. M. Advertisements sent by mail are thus left at offices of publication.
Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notices.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

The proclamation addressed by NAPOLEON from Wilhelmshoehe to the French electors on the eve of the elections, is printed in full in our telegraphic news from Europe this morning. Nothing he was made prisoner he avoided any word or act that might cause party discussions. He did not even vote, because it might be ascribed to personal considerations. He left the Republic to decide whether the struggle should be continued. Defense was magnificent, notwithstanding her reverses, but the insurrection in Paris overthrew the three-hundred-sanctioned Empire. Instead of repenting, he hoped for the success of the Republic. Now that the struggle is suspended and all communications of victory cease, the time is come to call the country to account for blood-shed, ruin and squandered resources. France could not be abandoned to a Government having no authority from the people. For himself he did not know or claim his repeatedly confirmed rights, but till the people assembled it was his duty to declare all acts illegitimate. There was but one Government to which the national sovereignty resided, and which was able to restore industry, concord, and peace.

Carnot, Saint-Hilaire, Thiers and Favre are returned to the French Assembly from Seine-et-Oise. The Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt, and Gambetta and Rochefort are elected in the Bas-Rhin, and Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Rochefort, Dorian, Pothier and Delescluze in Paris. A Bordeaux telegram says the result in the majority of cases is in favor of the Conservatives. Serious disturbances are reported, by way of Florence, to have occurred in Nice, and the armed shooting Excuse Italia, were dispersed only at the point of the bayonet. The Paris Government has abrogated the re-actionary decree of the Bordeaux Government. The Prussians have imposed contributions of 6,000,000 francs upon Rouen.

A great fall in provisions has occurred in Paris. A startling rumor comes from Brest to the effect that the undersport has appeared among the numerous droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris. Every effort is making to stop its progress. It is said that the scenes are so numerous that it is impossible to bury the carcasses, and they are therefore towed out to sea on condemned war ships and there sunk.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Speaking of the High Commission, the London Observer declares that if the United States adopts their award England will not be a stubborn objector. The estimates for the army amount to £15,321,000, an increase of nearly £2,000,000. The army is to be increased by about 25,000 men. The defenses about London, and between it and the sea coast, are to be surveyed, and provision is made for new defenses at Dover, Harwich and Malta. The bill for the adoption of the ballot will leave it in a manner optional with the people.....There was a report at Liverpool on Saturday that a French transport, with 1,500 persons on board, had foundered off Cape La Hogue, and that all on board had perished.....A violent gale prevailed of the British coast. Six vessels were ashore at Shields, and several lives were known to have been lost.....In the Lower Italian Chamber, on Saturday, an amendment was rejected to the Papal Guarantees bill giving the power to the Supreme Judiciary to authorize an official to seize the papal residence. The amendment was opposed by Minister LANZA, who declared the guarantees as necessary to tranquillize the Catholic consciences. The debate was adjourned till today. Italian residents in Tunis have been placed under the protection of the American Consul pending the suspended diplomatic relations with Italy.....Only six opposition members have been returned to the new Cortes in the recent Spanish elections.....The Spanish Cortes has made the trade in Cuban tobacco a Government monopoly.

A letter, in which he says that his letter to the European Powers, which created some uneasiness, was written while he was depressed in spirits, and that the apprehended dangers appear to have passed. He now desires it to be understood that he assumes the sovereignty of Roumania, indemnifying Turkey for the loss of tribute, and to form an alliance with her.

GENERAL.

In a fight at Auburndale, Mass., on Saturday, a mass was knocked upon the railroad track and run over by an express-train.

No news has been received from the Tennessee, nor is it time to expect any. All reports of the unseaworthiness of the vessel are sympathetically dusted by those in a position to know the facts. A steamer, supposed to be the Tennessee, was spoken on the 18th ult., in latitude 30°, and longitude 75° 30'.

The revenue receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871, shows a falling off of $6,708,878 from the amount collected during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A meeting was held and a committee appointed, on Saturday, at Washington, to make provision for the family of the late Chief-Justice TANEY.

Dr. JOHN WHEELER, a prominent Homeopathic physician of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday of paralysis, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The steam-boat Judge Wheeler exploded her boilers and was burnt and sunk at Bell's Landing, Ky., on the Ohio above Vicksburg, yesterday. Three persons killed, several wounded, and the entire cargo was lost.

The rope-store of CHARLES H. BERRY, at Wheeling, Va., was burned on Saturday. JOHN KEIM and JOSEPH SCHAFFER were killed by a falling wall. The monetary loss is about $30,000.

The Imaum of Muscat, in Arabia, was recently slain in battle, and will be succeeded by SYED TOWEES.

Prof. CHARLES P. DELAUP, of the French St. Thereon School, in New-Orleans, fell dead, on Saturday, of heart disease.

A divorce was granted to Mrs. N. J. MILLER, at Portland, Me., Saturday, on the ground of habitual drunkenness and abuse on the part of her husband.

It is now decided by the Working Men's Benevolent Association that the miners of Pennsylvania may commence work on the 15th.

The orange crop of California is reported to be very fine.

It is reported that an immensely rich silver mine has just been discovered in the Bradshaw District in Arizona.

ANDREW J. BAUDER, who was convicted of manslaughter in killing his wife at Toledo, Ohio, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The will of Mr. SEARS, which has been presented for probate in Boston, covers sixty pages, as the real estate descriptions are very full. The will is written by the testator's own hand and bears date in May, 1868. He appoints his sons executors, and unites with them in the trust his son-in-law and certain of his grandsons. He makes no public bequests, but it is said he endows the Charity Institution of the Fifty Associates, toward which he liberally contributed while living. He leaves his property to his children. The amount left by Mr. SEARS is supposed to be in the vicinity of five millions.

The Kansas Senate, on Saturday, passed a bill giving any person a right to sue for damages any one who has sold him liquor, and also to sue the owner of the building in which the liquor was sold.

A Practicable Mode of Settling International Differences.

A Commission for Arbitration, or at least for setting forth the reasonable grounds of settlement for the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, seems a termination of a long dispute worthy of two reasonable nations. Where a nation or an individual declines arbitration, or the reference of disputed claims to an impartial umpire, or to commissions of responsible men selected by each side, there is evidence that temper or revenge are the motives of the difference, rather than the desire for justice.

In the matter of the Joint Commission, just nominated by the Executive and partly confirmed by the Senate, and in the preliminary negotiations with the British Government, the President has shown that thorough good sense which has distinguished him in the most trying periods of his life. The sudden insight afforded into his diplomacy by the publication of the Fish and Motley correspondence, revealed the introduction of the same reasonable and fair policy which the appointment of this Commission indicates. Like an old soldier, Gen. GRANT had none of the demagogue thirst for war. Though characterized as "a butcher" by the *World* during the war, he is found now far more peaceful and humane than that bellicose sheet. He forbids his ambassador even remotely threatening war as a possible result of unsuccessful negotiations. He objects, through his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to any threatening or acrid tone in the discussion of the points in dispute. Now every one knows that, like most of our army officers, Gen. GRANT has no superfluous affection for Great Britain; that he, in common with ninety-nine hundredths of our people, regards her conduct during the time of our calamities as perfidious and unfriendly. More than any other man, he must have seen the vast moral effect produced on the rebels by the premature declaration of belligerency, and appreciated the enormous damage done to our cause by the rebel privateers fitted out in Great Britain. During the civil war he never hesitated to express his indignation at this want of good faith and this violation of neutrality and friendly relations by the British authorities.

Yet despite all this, such is Gen. GRANT's native good sense, and such is the responsibility which power brings, that not the most cosmopolitan diplomatist could have conducted the delicate negotiations with Great Britain with more consideration and calmness, while at the same time he never lost sight of the dignity and rights of his country. From a soldier enkindled with the blood of a hundred battles, he has become one of the most peaceful of Presidents. This moderation has had its reward. His mildness has gained more than years of Gen. BUTLER's trashy threats. He has renewed the negotiation at the most favorable moment, and under the most propitious circumstances. The most fair and reasonable arrangement is made for the final settlement of all disputes now remaining undecided between the two countries. A Commission which on our side is composed of some of our most able, judicial, and wise public men, and on the other, no doubt, with an equally dignified representation, is to meet and carefully consider and discuss all claims, disputes and differences between the two countries. The Commission is apparently not to have an absolute power of arbitration, but it will undoubtedly prepare the way for a basis of agreement mutually satisfactory. The final settlement which men so much trusted and so well known shall agree upon, will have an immense moral power with Congress—a far greater power than a treaty made by an individual or by the Administration alone. It is a fortunate circumstance, too, that the Commission will meet at Washington. Points which are agreed upon, or which are doubtful, can be immediately referred to leaders of the Senate and to the Administration, and much previous prejudice or reasonable objection can be met and removed. The Commission on our part will be nearer the pulse of the country, and it is of vital importance that the agreements now made should be permanent, and therefore in harmony with the reason and feeling of the nation. Every portion of the country is represented in it, and some of the highest ability and character of the people. Both sides will bring dignity and character to the discussion; both desire peace and fair play; both want no more than justice, and nothing less. We are persuaded that their ultimate decisions and agreements will be a new contribution to the practical side of international law, and that their effect will be the most beneficent achievement of President GRANT's administration. At any rate, if disputes between nations ever are to be settled by pacific means, now is the time to try the experiment.

Mr. Justice Nelson.

The nomination by the President of members of the Joint Commission, to represent the United States in the discussion and treatment of our differences with Great Britain, is admirable throughout; but the selection of Mr. Justice NELSON receives especial commendation in this circuit, where so large a part of his life has been spent. This eminent Magistrate now needs but two years to make up a judicial career of half a century. During fourteen years he occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and for nine years he was Chief-Justice of the tribunal in its palmy days. In the December term of 1845, he went upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he is at this day. During the September term of that year, he took his seat in the Circuit Court of the United States for this City, and from that date up to within a very recent period he has, in addition to his work in Washington, administered, with general approbation, the vast and varied jurisdiction conferred by constitutional and statute law upon that tribunal. It is stated by the present Judge BLATCHFORD, in the preface to the first volume of his reports of cases argued and determined in that Court, and published in 1862, that up to that time, only five reported decisions of Judge NELSON, in the Court below had failed to secure the approbation of a majority of the appellate tribunal. This, to be sure, was said nearly nineteen years ago, but it bears significant testimony to the correctness of the judicial perceptions of the Magistrate in the earlier portion of his career.

While nearly all of that peculiar jurisprudence which it is the especial province of the Courts of the United States to administer and apply, tends to cultivate, both in Bench and Bar, a habit of dealing with principles rather than refined distinctions, it is especially true that the portion of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts which concerns admiralty and prize law has peculiarly fitted Judge NELSON for the easy and wise discharge of the functions soon to be devolved upon him. Sitting in the Appellate Court of this New-York circuit—to which were brought appeals from decisions of the District Court in questions of blockade and prize, growing out of captures taken into this port during the recent civil war, and as a member of the Court of Appeal in Washington, wherein such questions were finally decided—he had judicial experience of a large portion of the legal consequences of the rebellion, both on sea and land. Before him, in November, 1861, at the outset of the war, were brought to trial the indictments against BAKER and some twelve others, officers and crew, of the private armed schooner Savannah, for acts of piracy committed while cruising under a commission issued by the Confederate States. His charge to the jury therein was the subject of sharp discussion in this country and abroad, but it has safely stood the test. That important set of causes grouped and argued together in the Supreme Court at Washington, and known as the prize cases, are nearly as familiar to the general public as to members of the legal profession. In these cases, and those which followed for a series of years in the Supreme Court of the United States, many of them requiring a careful study and consideration of questions of international law and neutral obligations, Mr. Justice NELSON was everywhere recognized as properly exercising very large, if not controlling, influence. We refer to these matters by way of illustrating how extensive has been the experience which so eminently fits him for the duty to which he has been assigned.

But not alone in the quantity of experience in applying the law of nations does his pre-eminence consist; it is also seen in those rare mental faculties which have been trained to a high degree of excellence by a long life of judicial labor. It is safe to say that, as a Magistrate, trusted and successful, this country has had no superior to SAMUEL NELSON. That quality of mind which enables him to surely strip off the outside husk, lay hold of the real essential point of a case, and swing the controversy thereon as upon a pivot, is akin to genius. Such a faculty can but be valuable in a Commission which is to "*treat of and discuss*" the mode of settling "the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries; those which affect the relation of the United States toward her Majesty's possessions in North America;" the "differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the *Alabama* claims," and also, "all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war."

Nearly all these are questions of law, not of facts. There cannot be serious dispute as to what has been done by us, on the one hand, and the Canadian authorities on the other hand, in respect to taking fish in Canadian waters. The issue is, therefore, as to the legality of the things done. Is the Bay of Fundy a bay, or an arm of the sea, in the sense of international law? What is the true construction of the treaty of 1818? What lawful rights have we in the navigation of the St. Lawrence? What did the law of nations, and the law for nations, require Great Britain to do in respect to arresting Confederate cruisers? All these inquiries must be disposed of before the Commission can "treat of and discuss" a mode of settlement. The purpose of this High Commission is, in the language of the preamble of the Constitution, "to establish justice" between the two disagreeing nations. But what is the measure of justice but the law of nations? By that code we live, and breathe, and have our being, whether we make war or peace, whether we "treat and discuss," whether we enter upon binding conventions, or interpret those conventions. In such a work the value to this nation of such an agent as Mr. Justice NELSON, with his trained sagacity, honest sense, and unequaled experience in the ascertainment of legal truth, cannot be estimated. He has rendered splendid service to his State and nation, but this latest service may be his noblest.

Is Because of an Injured Man.

Whenever the Bar Association gets ready for work, it is quite evident that it will find its hands pretty full. Complaints against lawyers are becoming numerous, and now even Judge BARNARD comes forward to vindicate the honor of the Bar by condemning corrupt practitioners. Nobody anticipated that, but as the proverb says, it is always the "impossible" which happens. In a case which came before the learned and sober Judge BARNARD on Saturday, he declared that "three-fourths of the Bar, when they are beaten, lay it on the Judges, and when they collect any money *tell their clients that they have paid it over to the Judge.*" We think all our readers will agree with us in regarding such conduct as very scandalous. The phrase "three-fourths of the Bar" is a very wide one, and Judge BARNARD's wholesale censure of the profession will naturally not tend to elevate it in public opinion. In fact, the Bar now stands about as low as it can possibly do, and we do not see what can bring it up again.

But there is another matter which this fearless denunciation of the Bar by Judge BARNARD appears to settle. It proves that public opinion has hitherto been much misled about Judge BARNARD himself. One or two other circumstances lately have given rise to the same impression. In the first place, Judge BARNARD's integrity has been vouched for by a lawyer named W. O. BARTLETT. The same lawyer is said to have done his friend, the Judge, a similar good turn on previous occasions, but this time he signs his much respected name to the certificate of good character. He not only compares Judge BARNARD with Chief Justice MARSHALL; but inferentially leads us to believe that BARNARD is not in any way inferior to "COKE, and HOLT, and HALE, and SCOTT, and KENT," and over so many more eminent Judges whom he names. To be sure the Springfield *Republican*, of Saturday, said of all this: "W. O. BARTLETT devotes a column and a half of the New-York *Sun* to a defense of his friend, Judge BARNARD. If anybody had a lingering doubt that BARNARD really is as black as he has been painted, this indictment by BARTLETT must remove it." But it is evident that our contemporary is still infected with the popular prejudice against BARNARD. We ask our readers not to pay any attention to the paragraph quoted.

It is really enough to make any honest heart bleed to recall some of the things which have been written about the Judge. For instance, in the "Chapter of Erie," by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., how do we find him depicted? It is there said that the proceedings in the Erie trials before BARNARD "read like some monstrous parody of the forms of law; some Saturnalia of bench and bar. The Magistrate became more partisan than were the paid advocates before him." "At one moment he wept, as counsel detailed before him the story of his own grievances, and the insults to which he had been subjected, and then again he vindicated his purity by select pot-house rhetoric." This picture was calculated to remind many readers of the descriptions given of Judge JEFFREYS, of whom MACAULAY says that "he poured out torrents of abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses," and that, although "his violence was sufficiently frightful when sober," his reason was often overclouded by drink—of whom, too, even a corrupt king said, "That man has no learning, no sense, no manners, and more impudence than ten sarted street-walkers." Dreadful language—but they were not very mealy-mouthed in those days.

How unjust any such comparison would have been it is now, happily, needless to point out. Mr. W. O. BARTLETT's testimony is quite sufficient to place Judge BARNARD in a proper position before the public. We may, however, go further than Mr. BARTLETT, and state that it is all a mistake to suppose that Judge BARNARD has any tendency to act unfairly toward suitors in his Court. He has no partiality for FISK or GOULD. He does not swear when on the Bench, nor does he indulge in ardent liquors, as some people allege. He is not the Judge who was alluded to some time ago in a Democratic paper as "selling justice for a price." He does not take advantage of his judicial position to slander private character. It may be objected to this latter statement that he uttered some such slander as this only the other day, well knowing it at the time to be as false as it was stupid. But where are the facts? The individual whom he assailed ought to thank his lucky stars that he got off so cheaply, for we have ascertained after careful inquiry, that it is the custom to have one of his children boiled and served up for dinner. Besides this partiality for boiled baby, he has already devoured several of his kinsfolk, is believed to have poisoned his aged mother, and is said to keep a jar of pickled grandfather as a sort of relish. Now all these facts must be well known to Judge BARNARD, for they are upon record in the office of his newspaper, and yet he said not a word about them. Obviously, then, there is no ground for accusing him of conduct unbecoming a man in the position of a Judge. It is much to be hoped that the idle attacks upon his character will now cease. We have sometimes thought his conduct open to suspicion, but after Mr. BARTLETT's very satisfactory explanation there is no more to be said. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., and all the rest of his critics, must be wrong, for BARTLETT says they are, and when three such men as BARNARD, BARTLETT, and DANA vouch for each other's reputation it would be sheer folly to go any further into the subject.

Training for the Young.

The bill providing for the establishment of a system of national education, is not as aggressive or formidable on at first sight it might seem to be. It does indeed, organize a system applicable to all the States, empowers the President to appoint a Superintendent of National Schools in each State, and the Secretary of the Interior to appoint District Superintendents, to act under general directions from the Commissioner of Education. A direct tax of fifty millions is also imposed and apportioned among the States—the sum raised in each State to be expended for educational purposes within its borders. So far, the measure appears sufficiently comprehensive to alarm those who believe that they perpetually see signs of Federal encroachment upon ground reserved to the States.

In reality, however, the bill will affect only those States which do not at present furnish facilities for the education of their people. Thus, it is proposed to give to each State the alternative of paying the tax provided for, to be expended under the direction of the General Government, or of enabling all the children in the State, between the ages of six and eighteen, to obtain suitable instruction. If a State, by a resolve of its Legislature, assumes its responsibilities in this respect, the operation of this act will be suspended for a year; and if at the expiration of that period a good common school system is established, the act will become inoperative there. The scope of the contemplated measure is thus regulated by circumstances. It will embrace States that are destitute of adequate means of education, but will in no manner affect States already possessed of effective educational systems. The North and West have therefore nothing to fear from Federal interference: their schools will remain in their own keeping.

The South has neglected its duty to its colored citizens and the "poor whites," and this bill will exact from them the necessary reform. The report of the Bureau of Education shows that generally throughout the reconstructed States there is either no common school system worthy of the name, or that where such a system exists, its operation is impaired by local hostility. The result is cruel to the freedmen and their children, and prejudicial to the future of republican government. Congress, then, does not meddle unnecessarily. It has given to the South the form of republican government, and it is bound to guard against the dangers inseparable from ignorance.

The Duty of Americans in Paris—Our Duty to Them.

Ever since the war began in France, numerous American residents in Paris have constantly devoted themselves to the good work of affording relief to the suffering in hospitals, and to the families of the most needy. At Strasbourg, also, that true American woman, CLARA BARTON, has for months been working assiduously in her noble way to secure comfort and care for great numbers of women and children who, but for such efforts, would have perished from want. But it is for our American residents in Paris now to show what genuine sympathy the people of this country have for human suffering. The opportunity is only too great; but at the same time we fear the present means of our countrymen and country-women in that city are too limited. There is manifestly a good organization and a noble spirit of self-sacrifice among them. The American Sanitary Committee of Relief in Paris was organized at the beginning of the war, and has continued to work effectively. The so-called "American Ambulance," or surgical hospital, in the Avenue de l'Impératrice, now Avenue Uhlrich, has won the grateful plaudits of the Parisians for the skill and efficiency of its organization and management. And in the service of that hospital and ambulance organization, and by constant labors of charity, the American ladies who have remained in Paris have, from all accounts, even excelled the gentlemen.

Fighting has ceased, but only to bring with the armistice overwhelming necessities and demands for just such charities as these good American hands and hearts would bestow if they had the means. Hon. Minister WASHBURNE will know precisely how to turn over to the most responsible and prudent hands any funds and materials that may be committed to his charge for aiding the work of Americans around him. An appeal from the American Sanitary Committee of Relief in Paris was sent to New-York from London just before the armistice was declared, but having reached us only since the latter event, when larger general efforts are beginning to be made for sending supplies to the French capital, it must now, of course, take its chances with the general appeal for food. But some of the contributions which Mr. [illegible] for the transportation of a ship which shall only, we trust, find sufficient employment either from our postal facilities, for the conveyance of newspapers, letters, &c. The measure is generally supported by a strong portion of the press, and its beneficial influence on the growth of popular culture in by the means by which mental improvement may in time promote it.

Canadian journals are discussing with suggestive earnestness a speech delivered by Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON in the County of Shefford, a county just over the border, and one whose population much resembles the Vermont neighbors. Mr. HUNTINGTON's address with Hon. A. T. GALT the Independent, of the movement for Canadian independence, and this fairness which has attended his Protestant audience on the occasion of their valley an exception to the prosperity of the Province, and the cultivation of intellectually and commercial relations with the United States, to derive additional resources of this character from the tragedy contained by Mr. HUNTINGTON, of the Buffalo Express, whose report we borrow. Southerners may just here profit by Mr. HUNTINGTON's hint that there cannot be permanent prosperity or tranquillity in any section of the country which is not in full sympathy with the spirit of the Government. Fob. 10, says:

Our temporary sojourn with the executive party on Mount Washington is likely to give us varied experiences of life in the clouds. Today is a marked contrast to Monday in nearly every condition of the atmosphere. The falling of the barometer last evening, threatened a coming change, and the weather-wise were able so predict a high wind before morning. Sure enough, during the night the wind, which had shifted around to the northwest, reached a force that was estimated at eighty miles an hour or more. This is nearly double the velocity of the highest wind ever registered in low altitudes, and is much more than has been noticed here on any former occasion. Under shelter of rude barrels, the gauges, cups and cranks in a manner that would drive all sleep from the eyes of persons with weak nerves. The occupants of Mount Washington do not seem to mind it much, however, and all sleep quite soundly. There was a new record kept in the wind-room, however, and at 4 o'clock the velocity was ascertained to be fifty miles per hour, the mercury standing as now. Soon after it increased in force, and the wind-gauge was soon more than overpowered. At 10:15 the velocity was eighty-seven miles per hour. At 12 o'clock the temperature was 7° below zero, and the wind's velocity had increased to sixty-eight miles per hour. The building creaks and trembles with every change in the force of the wind, and the observers are not a little nervous when the heavier blasts, and sometimes expect to be carried off bodily. Within doors everything is as comfortable as usual. The mercury has not been quite up to zero since Wednesday morning, and has been enveloped in clouds since Wednesday noon.

Many of us have ventured out of doors, except in the severest weather, and have found the exercise very invigorating. Now ones, when Prof. HARRIS' observations are not to remove a leader from one side of the building to the other, in making wind observations, the operator would go only a rod or so from the door, so that in case of accident he could be in the house in a few seconds. Now, however, we are not to be expected to encounter a storm of wind and fragments of frozen snow to enter the apartment, and are to be as much confined as when exposed to a shower of brick dust. A certain temperature of body is necessary to keep up the circulation of the blood, and this is maintained by the exercise. Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning one of the double windows, although protected by wooden bars without, was driven in by the violence of the wind and broken. The damage was soon repaired by nailing boards over the frame, but while this was being done the wind blew in with such force that it required the strength of two men to keep the door from being blown off its hinges. The cold was intense, and the mercury fell to 20° below zero. Fortunately, however, the wind soon began to moderate, and by noon it was only blowing at the rate of sixty miles per hour. The storm appears to be breaking gradually, and the barometer stands at the Quarry's dwelling, Tuesday Lewis, and night as the weather, and it is expected that we will be the beginning of this week. It is the English form of government, which many observers believe must take place at the death of the subjective sovereign, Mixed Jottings.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The performances of "Rose Dudley" at Wallack's, the evening will be the only incident of note at the Theatres. At the Union League Theatre Miss GILES is to confine Attention is invited to the fact that this week but two of Mr. BOOTH's engagement is nothing to all the gentleman's superb performances. At Wood's Museum a new night of burlesque will begin with a representation of "Lucretia Borgia," Mr. W. H. CARLE filling the attractions.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

An endeavor to give a series of fashionable and interesting musical matinées is about to be made by Mr. JAMES E. WARE, the clever and brilliant pianist. When similar entertainments are invariably successful in London and Paris, there appears to be no reason for their ill-success here. Mr. WARE, in selecting Booth's Theatre as the place for his chosen a house well fitted in its purpose, by its acoustics, its ornate and fashionable beauty and accurate arrangements. Concert halls are rarely bright looking and if BOOTH'S on Thursday next, has in any a portion of the charm of the planted and the character of the programme warrant an expectation of, the scheme will be immensely cheered. Miss SALVINI, Miss KIMBALL and Mr. MCDONALD are to add to the interpretation of the bill, and Mr. GEORGE COLBY will officiate as conductor.

OPERATIC NEWS.

A performance of "Il Trovatore" will be given at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Signor ARDITI, on Monday evening next. The proceeds of the representation are to go to the fund of the Seventieth Home. Lessons will be sung by Miss LAGRANGE, a pupil of Signor ARDITI, the first time, report says, in Authority Rosa. Amateur will be portrayed by Miss GARRETSON. Signor LABOTTI will be the Manrico, and Dr. VALENTINE the Count Di Luna. A full orchestra, under the guidance of Mr. CARL ROSENFELD, and a chorus, have been secured.

MUSIC MISCELLANY.

Besides collecting arrangements for the coming season with Messrs. LEMPRIERE and GRISWOLD, we have reason to believe that Mr. ARTHUR DAILY has secured the services as leading tenor of Mr. W. H. CARLE, also of Boston, pupil of.....

The concert of the New-York Glee and Madrigal Society, for the benefit of the Women's Aid Society, takes place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next. We made [illegible] one week and in the midst of gaiety, to the attendant concert at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, to aid of the sufferers in the City of [illegible]. Next Wednesday evening, Miss FINNEY will sing in Chickering Hall, she goes on the Selection Sept to Paris, and will return to Chatterton to give a concert on Saturday.....The piece to be given "The Black Crook" at NIBLO's will be "Robert and Bertram" with an English actor, Mr. BARNEY, in the principal part, and which appears to be a potent specimen of the Church in the [illegible] Association Hall will be held this evening. A programme of instrumental music is to be improved by the Young Men's Christian Association Hall,

UNITED ITALY.

The Occupation of Rome and the Senate—Moving the Legislature—Work for Parliament—Reflections on the Condition of Europe—"Happy America"—Tidings from Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

An unexpected hitch in the Italian Senate has hindered the turning into law as promptly as was expected the vote of the Lower House upon the Roman *plebiscite* question. After a debate of more than a week, the action of the Chamber was confirmed; but the discussion has served to show, that in the Conservative body of the Legislature there are members who have a timid reverence, if not a superstitious dread, of the Roman clerical power. The measure for the transfer of the capital, voted with so much alacrity by the Deputies, is not yet brought under the examination of the Senators, and it is thought that when its discussion does come up, an effort will be made to join it to the other, making provision for the Pope, which it was not the purpose of the Ministry to keep entirely distinct. It is probable that the debate will drag, and that it may be some time before conclusions will be arrived at.

MOVING THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, sent to Rome to look up a proper place in which to establish temporarily that branch of the Legislature, have reported in favor of the Palace of Monte Citorio. It is a vast locale, and the principal court will be roofed in with iron and glass, after the manner of the reading-room of the Library of the British Museum, and a spacious and well-lighted chamber be formed, with its contiguous offices, well adapted to the wants of the Deputies. The Senate Committee have not yet pitched upon a place for their accommodation, but it is thought that the Palace of the Consulta, on the Quirinal Hill, will be taken for their purposes.

WORK FOR PARLIAMENT.

In a week from this time Parliament comes back to its talk, and to its work, also, let us hope. Among the other schemes of law got ready for action, is that with the subject in view of decentralising the Government. This, with the other project for establishing the new relations between the political or civil and the religious or sacerdotal power, form the two most important measures outside of the realm of financial legislation. There is a good deal of running to and fro between Rome and Florence of officers of the Crown, and a good many minor matters are in the way to be settled. The Pope has gained his suit in the process for the recovery at the sum of several millions of francs found in his treasury by the force that entered through the breach, and the money has been paid over by the Government. Italy has also just settled her last account with Austria in a conference of agents of the two authorities. A balance of several millions was found to be due the Hapsburg-Lorraine State, and the Minister of Finance is to ask of Parliament a special credit for its payment. The ownership of several valuable works of art was involved in the discussion, and these have been conceded to Italy, and from this time the two Governments have only to remain good friends. It is not now difficult to preserve sympathetic relations, since the policy of the two States is in harmony on the, to them, most important Roman question. The Pope's hopes are now mainly placed in Catholic populations at a distance, more imperfectly informed as to the merits of this controversy, and living in countries which have never suffered from the baleful influence of the Papal system, but where its false prestige is still kept up. It surprises Catholics here, who are quite content with matters as they are going, to witness the violent feeling indulged by those with smaller interests involved, and very far removed from the actual scene. Meanwhile, Irish, English, and other foreign Catholics, are visiting and "interviewing" the Pope, and making him presents of money, and asking for old slippers and other half worn articles, accounts of which from time to time are duly reported. Others, indisposed for the time to disturb the repose of the Holy Father in his hermitage, are grateful for the favor of being allowed to come and go without passports, or to have their trunks and hand-boxes "interviewed" by Custom-house agents.

CONDITION OF EUROPE.

The approach of the moment for the reunion of the Conference for the revisal of the Treaty of 1856, calls the attention once more of diplomatists and public writers to the question of the general condition of Europe. Looking down the vista of the twelve months of the year upon which we have just entered, the prospect is not cheered by rosy light. Opinion is not at all settled as to the probabilities of peace. On the contrary, the fears even of those not swayed by pessimist views, lead in the direction of a more widely extended war. While there are those who shiver with dread at the prospect, there are others who are longing and laboring for a general European uproar. England, who has so long been figuring in the character of a very weak peace-arbiter, seems to have lost her opportunity, and has nearly arrived at the point of being counted out altogether. In a late number of the *London Punch* a characteristic attempt was made to cast ridicule upon the most dreadful calamity now afflicting neighboring countries, by representing England throwing plum-puddings instead of balls or bombs. The ridicule meant for others is a satire on England's own position. It is by this plum-pudding policy that the nation has lost a great part of its influence in the general affairs of Europe. Wider and wider seems to be opening the prospect for two powerful nations of the Continent to have it all their own way. Even here in Italy, now that the terrible punishment of France has appeased the old jealousies and produced a sympathetic reaction, the timid course of England has called out expressions of indignation and contempt.

"FORTUNATE AMERICA!"

"What singular good-fortune is yours that you are far removed from our European controversies," is the remark which I many times have heard. The American people, masters of a continent, have no questions of balance of power, or rivalries of language, nationalities, or religion, to become disturbing influences in the bosom of the State. Were monarchical jealousies of the successful Republic excited to the point of revengeful hate, Europe has no arm long enough to strike America a damaging blow. The peaceful development of the United States adds, every few years, to the country a population equal to that of a second-class European Kingdom like Denmark, Belgium, or Bavaria, the coveted possession of which provokes sanguinary rivalries between contiguous States. A province like Lorraine, the shifting ownership of which, in Europe, will produce the burning animosities of a century, is added to the United States every twelvemonth. In six years from this time will be celebrated the first centenary since a handful of patriotic men declared the colonies independent of the selfish and cruel rule of a foreign and distant State. At the date named, the United States will have a population of near fifty millions. Who among those who took upon themselves the great burden of trial and suffering of the Revolution, dreamed that they were laying the foundations upon which, in a century, was to rise the most powerful State in the world? These are the remarks I hear from those who see in the future of Europe only the continued strife of ambitious sovereigns and clerical leaders; the oppression of standing armies, and a degrading ignorance among the masses of the population.

NEWS FROM ROME.

As far as Rome is concerned, the season there does not promise to be a prosperous one. The overflow has left so much slime as to threaten an epidemic. Americans, who would like to go down there, will linger here until a little sunshine has dried up the humidity in the quarter of the town in which foreigners are lodged. A general subscription is on foot for the benefit of the poor people, who have suffered more than was at first supposed. Various cities and towns are voting each from one to five thousand francs, and even smaller sums. The American resident and passing through Rome had, at the last report, made up the sum of twelve thousand francs.

ANGELICO.

ILLINOIS.

The Cheney Trial in Chicago Extended Area of the Legislature—Controlling the Railroads—The Liquor Question—The Chicago Parks—Chicago Government at Sixes & Sevens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

The somewhat celebrated Cheney trial was resumed yesterday—the Supreme Court having just removed the injunction which put a stop to it in July, 1867. At the opening, after considerable discussion by the lawyers engaged in the case, Mr. CHENEY withdrew the plea of "Not guilty," which had been made at the former trial, and admitted the omissions charged in the use of the Prayer-book, but insisted that they were made in pursuance of a sound discretion vested in the clergy, and that the act did not constitute a violation of the canons of the Church. The trial, however, proceeds, and the Court will undoubtedly decide adverse to Mr. CHENEY, as that is the object for which it was constituted. The public seem to have lost nearly all interest in the case, and the audience in attendance was small.

THE FREE DIVORCE QUESTION.

Mrs. STANTON greatly injured the Woman's Suffrage by her free divorce lecture in this city. The people of Chicago, with all the looseness charged against them, are not prepared to go the lengths in demoralization which Mrs. STANTON advocates. She greatly mistakes the tone of Western moral sentiment if she supposes that such doctrines will find favor with us. Our Courts, under existing laws, are sufficiently disgusting us with their easy way of granting divorces, without any further relaxation of the obligations of the marital relation.

CONTROLLING RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Our Legislature has not yet accomplished a great deal, but has laid out much important work. A railroad bill has passed the Senate limiting the charges for passengers and freight upon the roads of the State. It will pass the House in nearly the same shape, but probably will give rise to much litigation, as the railroad people are not at all pleased with the provisions of the bill. It exercises a control over the business of the roads to which they have not been accustomed.

NEW LAWS.

The new Constitution provides for a change in the local government of our county. Heretofore the supervisor system has prevailed, and Chicago has been controlled in all matters of county taxation by the towns, which have only one-fifth of the population of the county and not one-tenth of the property valuation. We are in future to have a Board of fifteen Commissioners, ten of whom are to be chosen from the city. Another clause of the Constitution provides for the appointment of our Justices of the Peace by the Governor, to protect our citizens from that class of corrupt officers which the "dangerous classes" have given us for years past. But all these things have to be provided for by law before the constitutional provisions can be carried out. We are to have legislation extending married women's legal rights and also to restrict their wrongs, by throwing some restraints around the liquor traffic, by making the seller liable for any injury resulting from drunkenness.

EXPENSES OF CHICAGO PARKS.

Our Park Commissioners, having expended all the money provided for them, are at Springfield endeavoring to get laws through authorizing them to levy taxes almost indefinitely. The South Park Commissioners, have made a report, by which it appears they have already expended over $2,000,000, and have scarcely "scratched" the surface of the parks yet. They sold $2,000,000 bonds which realized only $1,840,710—showing a shave of about $160,000, besides $20,000 expended in commissions and other expenses of negotiation. They have also raised $220,000 by tax, so that the actual indebtedness incurred is over $2,200,000. It is taken over $1,000,000 to commence the work, it will require $10,000,000 to complete it.

A CENSUS TO SUIT AMBITIOUS CHICAGOANS.

The United States census having failed to give us a larger population than St. Louis, we are to have one that will. Some of our prominent speculators and real estate men have had a correspondence with a Mr. EDWARDS, a getter-up of Directories, asking him to take a census. And Mr. EDWARDS responds affirmatively, and expresses his belief that he will be able to find 250,000 people in Chicago. And we have not the slightest doubt that they will be forthcoming, if he is the agent. Our citizens, who are not in the habit of unduly boasting, will be satisfied with the census, and many of them had their anticipations in regard to numbers more than realized.

WINTER WEATHER IN THE WEST.

The weather is variable. It is very cold to-night, but we have had some warm days which sensibly reduced our snow mountains.

Business is dull; but I do not hear of any further failures of importance.

Two Autographs.

The widow of a former Congressman from Maine has an album containing the autographs of many Americans and others, distinguished in various walks of life, including nearly all those prominent at Washington during the administration of ANDREW JACKSON. Among the names are H. Clay, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Chief-Justice Marshall, Irving, Prescott, Kennedy and Dickens. Singularly enough, the autograph of EDWARD EVERETT, who quotes from "Hamlet," is followed by this:

WASHINGTON, 10th June, 1836.

MRS. ——, of Maine requests the humble from the west-ern wilds, to write in her album.

Her modest request will be gratified by a sentiment wishing her health, safe journeys and a safe arrival at her residence with her family and friends.

Five years later, WINFIELD SCOTT tastefully wrote this at the lady's home in Maine:

MAINE, on the waters of the beautiful Kennebec, fit to receive every gem of the tablet, which I do as a mark of her kindness and esteem for MRS. ——. I have visited her country in haste, write in haste, and leave it with admiration and regret.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Aim Master, the Blind Murderer.

The Attorney-General of the State visited Troy on Friday and held a long consultation with the District-Attorney in relation to the case of ASA KITTLE, the blind boy, under indictment for the murder of his father and mother. The *Troy Times* says that the Attorney-General and District-Attorney agree upon one thing—that it would be little less than inhuman to try the blind and half-idiotic boy upon the capital charge, but as the law now stands there is no other alternative presented. The Attorney-General returned to Albany yesterday, to consult the Governor and Judiciary Committee of the Senate as to the expediency of passing a law granting Judges power in cases of this kind—when the prisoner is blind and partially idiotic or deaf and dumb—to confine them in some asylum or retreat other than a State prison. If the propriety of such a law is admitted by these gentlemen, the Attorney-General will draw up such bill and ask the Legislature to pass it, in which case KITTLE'S trial will go over to the June session of the Court, otherwise it will proceed next week.

Washington Interference in the Military Academy at West Point.

The Hoboken *Daily Democrat* insists that the House Committee reached the very root of the difficulty at West Point when they say that "extenuation" of the action of the officers is found in the fact that "their efforts to maintain discipline, heretofore, have not been properly sustained by the authorities at Washington, and that sentences of Courts-martial, providing for the dismissal of cadets, have almost universally been remitted." The writer says the Academy is the creature or child of the "authorities at Washington." Legislation and its executive application make it what it is, can do anything with it, build it up or destroy it; and all its experience goes to show that, when the decisions of the Academic Board are sustained at Washington, and their decisions are suicidal (if not in the interests of discipline) all shines go on quietly and well. If Washington be right, West Point is right. If not, not.

Again, the treatment of officers after graduation, recurs upon the discipline of the Academy. Are officers transferred from one corps to another, gaining rank by the next to the eternal corps over the heads of those who once ranked them? Are they encouraged by assignments to special or extra duty, to improve themselves to their professional advantage and country's good, or do politicians clamor effectually against the one and "get an old friend much nearer home" by which means the office, and in time, when a crisis comes which tries men's souls, are they treated, as they have a right to claim, professionally, by the authorities, or act without that moral support they have a right to ask as a spring-board against the antagonistic forces which often make the wounded man's instance, when the rebellion broke out, had the "authorities at Washington," the Executive, ordered that any officer of the army who tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy, should be confined till the close of the war and then dismissed the service, and any officer of the United States Army found fighting against the country's ranks should be tried and shot as a deserter—instead of, as was the fact, accepting their resignations, we had almost said, inviting them—how many of those brave and able men (as to your cost they showed themselves) would have been found on the side of Treason? Not one, and neither heaven nor earth could have saved it of them. In the judgment of history, "the authorities at Washington," and not the Military Academy, will be held responsible that these brothers in arms fought against each other.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week ending Saturday, Feb. 11, the market has exhibited more of life and activity than for some weeks past. Sales have been more numerous, and the attendances at the public auctions held at the Exchange large. It is to be expected, however, at this season of the year that a greater interest should be evinced in real estate matters, and therefore, although business has been better for a week, it does not as yet give signs of that healthy action which for a long time past has been anxiously hoped and looked for. As to the sales that have occurred, nothing of special note has characterised them, except it may be that about one-third of those made have been effected at public auction, instead of as heretofore, almost exclusively under Court orders. As to the prices obtained for the property disposed of, it must be admitted that they have ruled low, but as an offset to this fact, it may also be stated, that in no instance has any real estate of special merit been brought forward, or sale made of any property which would be likely to call out the buying public and thus create a strong competition. It is particularly this feature which is now wanting in the market, for, in the small lots of realty offered, investors, in a body, do not consider it worth their while to put in an appearance at the Exchange; whereas, if a great sale was projected, at which eligibly-located houses or lots were to be sanctioned off, the attendance would certainly be large, and a successful result of the transaction almost sure to follow. There are, as yet, no indications of a change for the better in values. Very little unimproved property is being offered publicly, and such of this class as has been recently sold at private sale has brought good figures. Any decline that may be apparent in real estate is principally confined to improved property, and this is but natural, for, with a fall in the price of building material and labor, a corresponding decrease must be expected in the perfected improvements. That, being admitted, it has been predicted generally that this Spring would witness a great decline in the rental value of property, a state of affairs which as yet at any rate does not exist, and which, if the opinions of those dealing in real estate can be taken authority, will not occur this season. In conversations with a number of leading brokers during the past week, all with one exception have expressed the opinion that rents will remain about the same as last year. It may be that the interests of business require this system of belief, but in several instances upon talking with individuals who design making a change in their location this season, we have learned that it was almost impossible to make any arrangements for the year 1871 at a rental less than that heretofore paid. It is true that in the up-town districts whole blocks of houses are standing vacant. These are, however, erected for sale and not to let, for when once leased they depreciate in value as new houses, and owners therefore decline all overtures, except those tending to a transfer of title. Lower down the city is overstocked with desirable private dwellings to be had on hire. As to business property, as has always been the case, rents will follow the line of trade, and to a great extent be regulated thereby. Eligibility of location and adaptation to the uses of the required business are of course the essentials which control the price of occupation will depend mainly upon the demand, and activity incident to prosperity.

The sales of City real estate at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4, amounted in the total to $299,300. For the past week, ending Saturday, Feb. 11, $707,612 represents the aggregate value of the transactions of the week. The sales made on each business day were as follows: Tuesday, Feb. 7, $93,175; Wednesday, Feb. 8, $61,697; Thursday, Feb. 9, $166,050; Friday, Feb. 10, $118,700. The aggregate is not as large as for the week previous, but the sales have been more numerous and greater in variety. The following auctioneers conducted auctions during the week: Miller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., Roberts & McGuire, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., James M. Miller, Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, and E. F. Fairchild. In addition to the above, Messrs. LUDLOW & CO. on Friday, at the Exchange, disposed of Brooklyn property to the amount of $75,775, the auction taking place in that city. The sales noted embrace the week's business.

In regard to business for the coming week the announcements thus far made are not numerous, nor do the proposed sales demand special mention. The transactions projected for next week, however, are quite heavy. The following is the programme for the present week:

To-morrow, Tuesday, MILLER, WILKINS & Co. at a Supreme Court sale in partition, will dispose of the improved property located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Beade streets, the lot having a front on the first-named street of 50 feet by the depth of 125 feet 6 inches. To-morrow, also, JAMES M. MILLER, at a legal sale, will dispose of a four-story brick store and lot situated on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. While in addition, to-morrow, JOHNSON & MILLER will advertise for positive sale, to close an estate, of two three-story brick dwellings, lots known as Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, near Willoughby-avenue, in that city. Wednesday, MILLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at a foreclosure sale, will sell four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street. On the same day E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer at public auction property on the north-east corner of Washington and Exeter streets, and at an executor's sale three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 313 East Twenty-first-street. JAMES M. MILLER will also offer on Wednesday a lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, west of Third-avenue.

On Thursday, MILLER, WILKINS & Co. advertise the largest proposed auction of the week and one which will probably attract considerable attention. The sale is made by order of the executor of EDWARD GALLAGHER, deceased, and the schedule embraces improved and unimproved property located, respectively, on Broadway, East Twenty-fifth-street, East Thirty-eighth-street, West Fourth-street, Duane-street, and Second-avenue.

Saturday, JAMES M. MILLER, as a foreclosure sale, will dispose of a Thirty-eighth-street lot east of Third-avenue; and also sale, with those above referred to, include all lots for made public or expected to take place.

During the year week our advertised list of both City and country property, for sale and on lease, has been extremely large, and for reasons valuable. The property desirably located has always found a ready sale, nearly all the leading real estate firms in the City, and a large number of special notices have also appeared. The list of suburban property offered has, in addition, occupied considerable space. To particularize the business houses or individual brokers offering the various classes of property at private sale would be a difficult task, and the attention of parties seeking investments is therefore especially called to our business columns, and to the notices therein to be found, as they appear from day to day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS IN all locations; also business property and vacant lots. Auction sales of stocks, real estate, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. E. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 12TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—FOR SALE, the entire property No. 315 8th-av., north-west corner of 54th-st., 25x75; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, corner of 17th-st.—Offer for sale the following desirable and reasonable them very cheap and worthy the attention of purchasers:

2012-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x80x100, hard wood, gas, &c. $21,000
High-stoop, 27x80x100, fine order 30,000
252-st., near 3d-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 27x80x100, splendid order 30,000
303-st., near 7th-av., four story, brown stone. English basement, 16x58x100, very desirable and cheap 23,000
81st-st., near Broadway, four story, brick and brown stone, 17x50x102, with furniture, English basement 22,000
76th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs., three story, brown stone, high stoop, 20x36x100, hard wood 23,000
Madison-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x60x100.6, superbly finished in hard wood, Wells in good manner 45,000
29th-st., near Lexington-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x60x100 27,000
30th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, brown stone, high stoop, 14x50x100 12,000

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PROPERTY OWNED by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Duane, Jay and Staple-sts., with a new and substantial brick building with steam power, &c., about 107x200, and a substantial one-story brick store-house, about 50x100 feet.

ALSO FOR SALE:

BROADWAY Five valuable banking buildings, about 25 feet wide, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, near Pine-st., and adjoining the Metropolitan Bank.

Also on Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., through to Staple-st., the valuable four-story building now occupied by the Manhattan Union Express Company, about 50x100, with lights on three sides, heated by steam, and modern in every respect.

ALSO, TO LET:

The spacious, well-lighted, airy banking floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x120 feet, supplied with large vaults, &c., &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 41st-av., near 42d-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 41st-av.:

East 125th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brown stone $14,000
East 125th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brick 16,000
East 125th-st., near 4th-av., three story, brick 27,000
East 30th-av., near 4th-av., three story, brick 8,500

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for a society, club, dispensary or other benevolent purpose. Extending through to 9th-st., 60 feet front on each, 20 feet deep on one side and 120 feet on the other, containing one four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 41st-av., near 42d-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A VERY DESIRable property on one of the leading business thoroughfares of the City, leased for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum, will be sold at a tempting figure to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 57 West 32d-st., (two doors from the corner of Broadway as widened); the house is 22x 52x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 57 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22 feet front by 52 feet deep; lot 100 feet deep; spring slats. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST class three-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 46th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS, BETWEEN 73d and 74th sts. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE—A gentleman's residence at Newport, valued at $60,000, for a City house located between Lexington and 5th-avs., above 59th-st., or Madison and 6th avs., below 34th-st. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, FACING THE Park, including many valuable corners, and situated between 59th and 60th sts., for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 87TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., and on most of the cross streets near the same, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, WELL LOCATED in cross streets, near Lexington, Madison, 5th, 6th, and 7th avs., for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, No. 4, West 36th-st., as a private family residence. Apply to W. H. CRUIKSHANK, 871 Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CLINton-av., from Cedar to Thames, 200 feet front by 40 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. I. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, a factory and stable brick dwelling, Nos. 8 and 10. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUE Lots, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on East 26th-st., near Lexington-av. For full particulars apply to JOHN MCGLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone dwelling, No. 9 West 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. B. SHERMAN, No. 94 Walker-st.

AT NO. 131 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY & DAY.—The Real Estate Circular mailed upon receipt of stamp. Lots, 20x84 ft., near 8th-av., N.Y.M. Call for diagram. Very cheap.

A NEW 8TH-AV. CORNER WELLING and dwelling for sale or rent. Apply on premises to T. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 97 East 35th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, No. 8 William-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 82D-ST., AT LOW PRICE for cash, three-story high-stoop brick house. Premises of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND Floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE or to lease on Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, situated near Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn; contains twelve lots; part now used as a foundry, but is suitable for any similar purpose that can be desired. It is bounded by Newtown Creek, &c. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 1 Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap-sts., Brooklyn; almost locality in the City Ward; house is in perfect order, with all improvements. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 278 Prospect-st. (opposite Carroll Park), Brooklyn; immediate possession. It is offered by W. H. KELLOGG, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE DESIRable dwelling-houses Nos. 69, 70 and 72 Hicks-st., No. 49 Orange-st., No. 15 Middagh-st., No. 96 Duffield-st. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 107 Front-st., New-York.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ON CLINton-av.—Large house, ample grounds; terms easy; location unequaled; must sell. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RIVERdale—A large and stylish house, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; modern style; nearly an acre of land, covering nearly the entire balance of the lot; contains modern improvements, and is in good order; gas-fixtures and chandeliers go with the house. Rent to fit by at least 6 others. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. by permit from the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION.—Valuable real estate, Fifth Ward, north-east corner of Hudson and Beade sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, (under the direction of Grant Nathan, Esq., referee), the valuable Fifth Ward property, located on the north-east corner of Hudson and Beade sts., with 50 feet front on the former and 125 feet 6 inches on the latter, improvements consist of two 3-story brick houses on Hudson-st., 19 feet on Beade-st., 45 feet in depth and 50 feet on rear.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CENtral Park Lots.—By order of the Supreme Court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Grant Nathan, Esq., referee):

EIGHTY-AVENUE.—The front lots of real estate on the westerly side of the avenue, lying on the south-west corner of 76th-st. and opposite Central Park.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: POSITIVE SALE to close estate of Samuel W. Sibbald, deceased. Two valuable three-story and basement brick dwelling houses, Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Willoughby-av. Particulars at offices of auctioneers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, EATONTOWN,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNNELLEN,
BOSELLE, SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD, CLINTON.

Lots and Houses, Fine Building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, A large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE Combined, in the most desirable part of Jersey City; fifty trains each way daily, (time, thirty-five to forty-five minutes); every advantage of good markets, public schools, churches, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on corner lot, 50x100, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, flowers, fixtures and appurtenances; within two minutes of depot at West End. Title perfect; property is believed to offer unusual advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence such any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $10,000. Will be sold at $7,500. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 320 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONER'S SALE by an order of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Johannis D. Brown, Feb. 13, by A. H. Mallick, Jr., & Brother, No. 4 Pine-st., will sell at auction on the premises, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the valuable property, consisting of a large and commodious two-story dwelling-house, with all the improvements, lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle has forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

LONG BRANCH—COTTAGES ON THE ocean, to let or to rent, furnished, for the coming season; also very desirable places within one mile of the ocean, which can be purchased on very unimproved plots on the ocean drive, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Also desirable residences and farms. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE small brick houses, containing all improvements, and varying in prices from $6,000 to $8,000; well located on 4th, 5th and 6th avs., and 37th and 38th sts.; renting; rented and owned by one of the best families; or small and desirable corner house situated near the line of Broadway or 6th-av., and between 30th and 40th sts. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE of fifteen acres, in Stamford, within half an hour's depot, surrounded by residences of New-York merchants; for City house well located, between 4th and 6th avs., 30th and 50th sts. Price not to exceed $40,000. Difference will be paid. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, L. I., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight rooms, and is in good order; lot 80x100 feet; price $3,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 36 Exchange-place, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DESirable houses, lots, country seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MILLER, No. 7 P. O. Square, opposite the station, or to general office, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH MARINE VILLA TO LET—From the 1st of June to the 15th of September, a cottage, completely furnished, stabling for three horses, coach-house for two carriages, produce of a well-stocked farm, vegetables, eggs, &c., will be offered. Unobstructed view of the ocean, and shaded and comfort on the premises; the house fronts the ocean and has its own bathing-ground. For further, &c., apply to Mr. MOSS, Walker's Theatre, Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion, beautifully located on the Harlem River, near 96th-st. iron bridge, surrounded by handsome trees, with quantity of land attached to suit purchaser. A rare chance for an institution.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

**A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL FURnished house to rent, 36th-st., near Park-av., 16x 50x100; three story, brown stone.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with all the modern improvements, in splendid condition, 124 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av. The furniture for sale. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 166 Reade-st.

PARTIES HAVING FIRST-CLASS houses for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, apply for responsible tenants to Everett Library, No. 66 4th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire or in part; 3 stories and basement; can be had about one entire; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A STORE AND BASEMENT STORE, second door from Broadway, No. 7 Waverley-place; immediate possession. Also, from May 1 and upper part from April 1. No. 34 Clinton-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores, Nos. 5 and 7 Fletcher-st. Apply at No. 42 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT OFFICES, one a corner, in Park Building, No. 37 Park-row, first floor. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES for a term of years premises No. 84 Bond-st. Apply to D. BERRIEN, No. 228 Pearl-st., 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., being 45 by 88 feet in depth. Apply at No. 42 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st., first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 42 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CHURCH PROPERTY WANTED—The Trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, building suitable for alteration, situated west of 7th-av., between Canal and 16th sts., who are willing to dispose of the same to a more convenient site, a central location, are desirous of meeting with a person willing to exchange for the same. Address the Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, station D, Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unincumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 4,311 Post-office

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway towns in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. Rates of passage as low as by any other first-class line.
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND PLYMOUTH.
Columbia.....Sat., Feb. 18 | Iowa.....Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia.....Sat., Feb. 25 | Ismailia.....Wed., Mar. 22
Ausonia.....Sat., Mar. 11 | Algeria.....Wed., Mar. 1
Isabella.....Sat., Mar. 18 | Alexandria.....Wed., Mar. 8
Europa.....Sat., Mar. 18 | Devonian.....Wed., Mar. 15
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as above.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $70, according to location.
Cabin accommodations below good for 12 months' sojourning and excellent accommodations, $100.
Intermediate, $60.
Steerage, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be obtained here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 22 | Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Russia, Thursday, Feb. 16 | Bavaria, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Asia, Wednesday, Feb. 22 | Abyssinia, Wednes., Mar. 1
Java, Thursday, Mar. 2 | Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23 | China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Rates of passage as low as by other first-class lines.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage passengers, a limited number of Cabin passengers are taken at $100 currency.
First Cabin, $130, gold. | Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$140, gold.
First Cabin, $90, gold. | Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading over Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or other information apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from their PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 15, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. E. F. FRENCH.....Feb. 22, 46 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Mar. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....March 4, at 8 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHAT.....March 15, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PETTIT.....March 15, at 12 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICK.....March 22, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $75 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, Capt. CARLISLE.....Saturday, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown or Glasgow, $30 currency, or £6 sterling.
For further particulars apply on the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$130 to $170. | Steerage.....$60.
Including the transit of Panama.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries on the trip.
The Company's Pier (No. 42) foot of North River, between Canal and Spring-sts.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 2D AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and stewardess provided.
Prof. H. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, surgeon attend with COLORADO. CORNELIUS PARKER, Agent.
Departure of 20th every month, with mails for San Juan del Sur, connecting with Steamer for San Francisco.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go last, and be received only on the morning of the 1st. Steamers from San Francisco for Panama and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities offered to shippers in selling, paying freight, &c., at San Francisco. For freight, passage, and all further information, apply at the Office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
BRAZILIAN MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THURSTON.....Feb. 21
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. BLOUIN.....March 21
BRAZILIAN, Capt. HOWARD.....April 21
These splendid steamers, with all modern improvements, sail at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 6 North River, foot of Beaver-st., touching at Bermuda (when practicable) and St. Thomas. Fare, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, gold; and touching. For engagements of freight or passage, apply at the Company's office,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. H. MCGOWAN.....Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau).Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....March 2
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 11 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Feb. 11
CLEOPATRA Packet, (for freight), Monday, Feb. 13
CITY OF MERIDA Direct.....Thursday, March 2
CLEOPATRA Packet, (for freight), Monday, Mar. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 2 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, | THURSDAYS | SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BERGET, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, PERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHADWICK, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 2 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 46 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, No. 46 West-st.

FOR NEWBURGH AND WAY-LANDINGS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RISEN VILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Rector-st., SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 5 P. M. Freight taken for Milton, Oakville, Lewiston, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Corner of Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will leave from Pier No. 28 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 21 N. R., foot of Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M., for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 12 P. M., taking freight and passengers for Delaware Railroad, Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia Railroads, and connecting at Lewes every Saturday at 2 P. M. for all points South.
Low freight and passage. Apply to office on pier.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
Families of position, wishing to travel in the Continent of Europe, who can leave their houses in charge of servants, may have them furnished gratuitously, and the highest rent paid, by applying to the Advertiser, who is willing to pay a liberal rent for a house in a fashionable locality. Address, for two days, ADVERTISER, Box 4,722 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY AND SAFETY.
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax.
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Demonstrations.
$500 AND $1,000.
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN.
Proxy Tuesday, 14TH. Convertible into Bonds of 40 years' maturity for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. The Road, Equipments, which yield income to be derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. Now 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is contracted. An Airline from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Bonds authorized $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.
PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST.
At which figure they pay at present 8% on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., Scotland, Director Land Grant of Mississippi Central Railroad, &c., &c. Maps and pamphlets sent free. Parties are required to use, first proceeds of land sales are specially pledged solely to the paying of these Bonds.
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and thus the whole Northwest as well as its Eastern connections, will be very fully set forth in Pamphlet and Map, which may be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.
OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.
TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.
Receipts During the Year 1870.
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.....$1,594,775 82
For Interest.....271,361 28
For Interest, &c., accrued.....160,836 13
Total.....$2,026,971 71
DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Rents, and Purchase of Annuities.....$630,013 97
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.....262,776 39
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.....430,824 62—$1,423,564 98
ASSETS.
Cash in Bank and on hand.....$97,206 71
Bonds and Mortgages, and Interest accrued on same.....2,410,291 25
Loans on Policies in force.....3,214,627 79
United States and New-York State Stocks.....708,859 00
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interests in course of collection and transmission.....480,492 16
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....625,725 00
[Market Value of the Securities, $4,328,113.]
Interest due to date, and all other property.....32,291 23—$4,574,116 00
HENRY STOKES, President.
O. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Sec'y.
C. N. STERRING, Actuary.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR PROMPT AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BREIAZ, ART & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.
LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all parts of the WORLD.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES,
No. 5 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 125 BOWERY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.)
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 15 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—GOLD INTEREST seven per cent. will be paid, on first-class leasehold store property, worth fifty, for three or five years; principals only apply to P. L., Post-office Box No. 6,760.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois for sale by
JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY TRANSIT COMPANY AOF NICARAGUAs.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Organization, at the office of M. JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 9, Spruce-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED.
READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.
No. 58 WALL-ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 20, 1870.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.....SHARES, $100 EACH.
OFFICE, NOS. 349 AND 351 BROADWAY,
New-York Life Insurance Building.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital, of one million, are now offered to BUTCHERS, DEALERS, FARMERS AND OTHERS.
The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the Company, as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on each day for TEN days unless sooner subscribed for.
Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any Butcher, Marketman or Dealer, will entitle the subscriber to one stall, at a uniform fixed rental, on a lease of five years.
But no one Butcher, Marketman or Dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands in either first-class or second-class markets. The right to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.
A diagram of the stands in the markets can be seen at the office of the Company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Twenty-five per cent. to be paid on subscribing, and the balance in installments of ten per cent. each, called for by the Treasurer, on thirty days' notice.
By order of the Board,
PAUL D'ARMOUR, } Committee
COURTLANDT PALMER, } on
W. M. JOHNSON, } Subscriptions.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.
The pieces in which subscriptions may be made, and the relative advantages to the Government which will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount thereof, or to accompany the order for the same with the money, which will be refunded if such payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The sum received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except $50. The coupons will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.
The bonds will be exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation now or hereafter imposed by or under State, municipal, or local authority.
After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A—FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages promptly obtained at the lowest market rate; also money to loan on New-York City, Westchester County and New-Jersey real estate.
POTTER BROS., No. 14 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,000 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no brokers required. Principals only.
FRANK B. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARDING.—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, NO. 10 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant square, to let one handsome large room, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; a rare opportunity for gentlemen of culture and studious habits.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of gentlemen, desiring first-class accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 26 West 12th-st. References required.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE board, with use of bath, in a private family; west side. Address DELTA, Box No. 158 Times Office.

No. 243 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable, third-story room, with stationary basins, fire, and board for two persons, at $15 per week.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR rent to two gentlemen; first-class neighborhood; price $2 per week. Call at No. 210 East 104th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, for single gentlemen; 54th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to J. C., Box No. 16, Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable, neat and tidy young woman as cook; no objection to a part of the washing; is an excellent cook of roasts, game, pastry, good baker; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 134 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOARDHOUSES, NO. 236 7TH-st., situations for a number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c. American, English, French, Irish, Scotch, German servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPetent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 208 Bowery, entrance on 3d-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, with good City references, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse; can cut and fit dresses and operate on the machine. Apply at No. 1,204 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to go to the West; best City references. Call at or address No. 345 9th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent waitress, understands the care of silver and getting up salads of all kinds; good City references. Apply at 338 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SERVANT, A situation as nurse; willing to make herself useful; is a good sewer; has the best of City references from her last employer, who can be seen. Apply at No. 1,204 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; has five years' references from her last place. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or under-laundress and washer; is competent to take either situation; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; and can furnish best City references. Call or address No. 424 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS a first-class designer of fashions and cutter of cloaks, suits and dresses, a few engagements in private families, by the day or week; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Call or address new No. 76 2d-st., near Division-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—BY COMPETENT LAUNdresses, ladies' or gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or dozen; goes out first of the week. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 324 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. ELLIS', No. 122 Norfolk-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF competent help.—Families in City or country, please notice they can be supplied with house-keepers, seamstresses, ladies' maids, and nurses to travel, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, family seamstresses and nurses, first-class cooks, pastry, cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, second girls and farmers, also girls for general house-work, Protestants and others, with good references. Apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class help, hotels, restaurants, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., will obtain orderly and reliable persons of all nationalities, at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

AT REDELL'S, NO. 346 4TH-AV., at corner 26th-st., will be found the best places ready for occupation of first-class Protestant and Catholic help in City and country. N. B.—Girls with good recommendations will be sent for at their residences.

AT NO. 132 8TH-AV., OVER DRUGstore, first-class cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and lady's maids, of all nationalities, can be constantly found, for either City or country.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS FOR good families can be obtained at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,204 Broadway, near 32d-st.; established fourteen years.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener, including cold and hot grapery work; wife would take charge of dairy, if required; has experience in this country for the past fourteen years; enables him to refer to first-class families as to his ability in the above line. Address W. M. B., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A PERMANENT PLACE AS gardener and general superintendent of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the whole business; is a first-class farmer; would take charge of a small farm, with garden; small family; references to first families in New-York. Address for one week Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable, Protestant married man; best City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION and City driver; will come well recommended from his last employer. Call or address H. L., private stable No. 4 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 9 East 32d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a quiet private family by a middle-aged man; good City references. Address WAITER, No. 209 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as bar-tender or waiter. Address D. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks, South Brooklyn.

A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS GOOD CITY recommendations desires a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in every respect. Apply at No. 240 6th-av.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; generally useful, sober and trustworthy; best City reference. Call on or address E. E., No. 124 West 16th-st., private stables, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 152 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. F., No. 200 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT house, corner 10th-st. and 6th-av., are wanted girls of every description, Protestants and Catholics, for the different kinds of work in City and country; well recommended girls will be sent for at their residences.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse, one that can wash and iron; can take care of an infant and supervise older children; must have good reference. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE, A Protestant woman to do most of the work. Apply at No. 273 Lexington-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; none but those well recommended need apply at No. 7 East 15th-st., between 10 and 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, FEB. 18,
FIRST MATINEE OF LORD LYTTON'S
MONEY.
Doors open at 1 P. M., to begin at 1¼ P. M.
WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 13,
For the first time this season, Robertson's charming Comedy,
HOME.
with the following cast, as originally played at this theatre:
Col. John White.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Dorrison.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Capt. Mountjaffe.....Mr. J. H. STODDART
Bertie Thompson.....Mr. E. T. RINGGOLD
George.....Mr. FOX
Mrs. Trenchard.....Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Lucy Dorrison.....Miss EFFIE GERMON
Dora Trenchard.....Miss HELEN TRACY
To be followed by (for the first time in the Theatre) Coleman's Comedietta,
BLUE DEVILS.
Jones Maguire.....Mr. J. H. STODDART
Denison.....Mr. J. LANGDON
James.....Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Bailie.....Mr. W. QUIGLEY
Ambrose.....Miss HELEN TRACY.
TUESDAY EVENING—Second night of COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY, (third time)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
FRIDAY—
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (fourth time)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In rehearsal, and to be produced shortly
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Dance's Comedietta,
MORNING CALL.
Also in rehearsal, and will be played for the first time this season, Morton's Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation, Robertson's last Comedy,
BIRTH.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION,
MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1871,
Production of the superb burlesque, entitled
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Preceded by the Farcical Gem,
NORMA CHEMICA,
produced with new scenery, costumes and effects.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
COLEMAN CHILDREN.
In Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Fund for the Relief of the
CITY OF STRASBOURG,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1871.
The following artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Mme. RAYMOND BITTER, Mezzo-Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Basso.
Miss MARIE KREBS, Pianiste.
Miss FRANCESCA TEDESCA, Violinista.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. HENRY TIMM, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. D. DACHAUER, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Musical Director.
Tickets, $2; reserved seats, $3 extra, may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.
SID

RELIGIOUS.

VIRTUE'S REWARD.

The Allowed Advantages of Bad Men Over Good Men in this World—What is Amounts to—Discourse of Rev. E. H. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning in Tremont's Lyric Hall, his subject being "The alleged advantages in this world of bad men over good men." The old current doctrine of the Old Testament was, he said, that the good man had good things and the bad man bad things. The good man was blessed with children growing up around him with luxury and wealth, peace of mind and quiet life, while the bad man had his children die around him, his cattle seized with disease, his houses burned, his crops wasted, and he himself was cut down suddenly and destroyed. The Hebrew theory of rewards and punishments was mostly clerical. They wanted long and prosperous lives as a reward for serving God. When Jacob had his vision of the ladder, on which angels were ascending, he gave expression to the very that if God would give him the victory over his enemies, and bring him home, then would he build an altar to Him to be his God, and serve and obey Him. He was only trusted in the Lord and was therefore. This was the language of the text, and, with numerous other passages of similar import, indicated that the good and the bad had their rewards here. It is good man in trouble? Let him wait, wait and it shall be seen that the tables are turned, and he is made to realize in prosperity and hope. For a time, then, the bad man may seem to be successful, but suddenly adversity bursts upon him, he perishes. The prophets would come and put to death, while a wicked Queen sat on the throne, was a terrible retribution followed. Jesus was crucified, but Judas hanged himself. Pilate, who signed his death-warrant, was recalled to Rome in disgrace, and subsequently banished, while a thousand years of retribution followed this single crime. When Job was afflicted, his friends crowded around him and protested that such afflictions could not be the reward of a good man; but Job persisted in declaring that he was good, and God, after having tried and purified him in the fires of adversity, restored to him his flocks and herds, which were multiplied a hundred fold augmented. It was atheistic for a man to entertain the belief that another world must be necessary to make this world square. Now and then, they say, a bad man like NAPOLEON may be stricken down, and a good man like GEORGE PEABODY rewarded here; but as a rule justice is not meted out here. This is to deny the overruling providence of the Creator. They assume to create any unjust system in the next world, because they claim there is an unjust system in this. You live in a brown-stone front today, I live in a hut; I shall have to die like the stone, and you shall dwell in the hut. Today you eat *paté de foie gras* and I eat tripe; to-morrow you shall eat tripe and I the *paté de foie gras*. This would be atheism, and an utter failure of the vindication of the justice of God. The truth was that there was good intention even not manifest to secure the reward of wealth, prosperity and happiness. It requires that a man shall be diligent, wise, understand the world and use it with clear and politic perception. Jesus was not crucified for his goodness, but because he was so impolitic as to array the Sorrees and Sadducees against himself. Man gets what he earns, no more and no less. A thief without the genius for success in his profession, is a failure, and falls into the hands of the authorities, who have been watching for such failure, while the thief with genius may be the owner of opera-houses and theatres, and drive the finest horses in the Park. On the other hand, if the good man is unsuccessful and baffled, it is not so because he is good, but because he is stupid. The preacher then proceeded to show that bad men were punished by their own accusing consciences, by isolation from the good and pure, by unhappiness, by remorse, and by constant terror of the authority of penal law; while on the other hand, the good, though he may have lacked the genius and adaptability to acquire wealth, is not unhappy; he enjoys peace of mind, and brings around his own soul the light and purity of God. The kingdom on one the boys of all parties are accessible, and he bears about in his own bosom a perpetual paradise.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CHRISTIAN

A Blow at Dogmatists and Sectarians by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The snow-storm had the effect, yesterday morning, of so lessening the attendance at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, that seats were to be obtained with ease, in all parts of the edifice. Generally, standing room is looked upon as a luxury at the morning service. Those, however, who did venture out through the storm were amply repaid for their trouble by one of the most eloquent and liberal sermons which it has been the lot of Mr. BEECHER to preach for many months past. He took for his text the fifth verse of the fifth chapter of First Timothy:

"Now, the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned."

By way of introduction, Mr. BEECHER said: I have already spoken upon this passage defining what the end of the commandment is, namely, the creation of a spirit of benevolence, charity, love, or whatever other name your philosophy may give to the qualities implied by those names. And that it might not be supposed that the charity here implied is a mere mild sentiment, a mere feeling, kind of weak, or at least feeble disposition, the apostle gives a specification of Christian charity. It is a feeling that rises, not from any casual impulse of nature, but that love which springs pely from a pure heart—a heart which has been divinely developed—that is a heart in which the moral and spiritual elements predominate over the lower nature. Out from these in very highest sense the spiritual sentiment of man's being must be his love spring which it is the aim of the commandments to produce. We are not, however, to imagine that though the end of this spirit is to produce happiness it will always be manifested in creating pleasure. No. It is true that human enjoyment through human perfection, and therefore, it is always allied with the spirit of justice. Love out of a pure heart—out of the noblest instincts—love that carries with it a sound conscience—this is a love that bears with it moral purity and the criminating equity. Still, it might be supposed that this was a sentiment that is exercised upon men for their present happiness. Therefore, to correct that mistake, it is added with faith unfeigned. Faith is the evidence of things not seen; it is higher than the scientific side of the mind—when by science you mean the art of knowledge through the use of the senses. When we would limit the word in the passage in question, we see that the love is the highest and the highest action of the human soul conceivable. The commandment here given may be in consonance with the general teachings of the Bible, assumed to represent God's life and disposition, and to be a concept of the Divine life as well as of the Divine law. That is to say, many things which men are commanded to do, and by revelation and external nature, which do not equally pertain to God, cannot be denied. But that the great end of final existence is the same with God and man, we are not to doubt. Benevolence is the end of law in heaven and well as on earth; with God as well as with his children; it includes all, being the highest and the lowest. It is to be remembered, therefore, that now and hereafter we are and shall be under a law which is training toward one great end, the development of a superlative feeling of benevolence. The second point to be inferred from this is that the genius of creation and the genius of philosophy may be inferred to be benevolent. This does not exclude the use of forces and elements, but it does determine the purpose for which they are made, and it does determine the average course taken to be of necessity divinely benevolent; it indicates which way time is traveling, which way all philosophy is traveling. Nature, though capable of teaching much, has as yet taught as but little. It is undoubtedly susceptible of teaching far more than men have ever yet found out. Man have found out but little in respect to God from nature. We have found out how he treats the lowest form of animated existence, but nowhere do we get any hints of that benevolence in his character which is proclaimed to be his most glorious attribute by Christianity. I do not believe that the argument of Divine benevolence can be sustained in nature. Nature is full of contradictions; force in the history of the world has been stronger than right, cruelty has had more scope than kindness. Ruling love is only revealed by the Gospel. Even when looking at the great struggling masses of humanity, with their limited range of enjoyments and their constant stock of cares and troubles, it would be difficult to say that God is benevolent. It may appear different to one who, having been born amid plenty, with little to annoy and air the pleasures of life at command, but O how hard must life and Providence seem to the friendless, homeless, poverty-stricken soul! God does not act alike to all; to the animal He is force, force irresistible; to the undeveloped man He is still force with an element of kindness, but to the soul that has been born unto the light He is a friend full of kindness and benevolence. In order, therefore, to fully understand the dealing of God with humanity we must entirely abandon the heathen idea of pain, and the idea that until lately found utterance from Christian pulpits, that God had the rights to impose pain for His own pleasure. How, men cannot, by calling a being by another name, make him love suffering without representing him as malignant. No being, be he subject or sovereign, can produce misery for its own sake without being himself infernal. Many a man has offered prayers to the devil when he thought he was kneeling at the throne of God. The Christian idea of suffering is, that it is a means to an end; that the end is so desirable as to justify the means used to bring it about. The conception of God uniting enjoying the suffering of the damned, is infernal, and enough to make men renounce their faith in Eternal goodness. It is an atrocious libel upon the grandeur and love of the Maker of the universe. But, say some, is there not Scripture for it? There is Scripture for anything that man wants. There is Scripture for it, just as there are assassins' knives in the ore in the mountain. Scripture is like a great forest into which you may enter and select good wood which you may pervert to the basest purposes on earth. Scripture in the most malleable thing in the universe. It is part of the education of man to learn to make the right use of it. At this point Mr. BEECHER referred to the fact that the preaching of the present day is not so much effective in its logical statements of doctrines as in the emphasis that it lays upon certain doctrines, the tendency of which is to produce a wrong impression concerning the character of the Deity. God, said he, loves the world not because Christ coaxed him into it, but because it would be contrary to his instincts to do anything else. Out of infinite depths of kindness came forth this expression of love. As your mother would, in childhood, take you upon her knee and unravel your difficulties and help you out of your faults, so does the heart of God deal with humanity. God takes every human soul, not by force it is true they are worth having, but to mold them into benevolence. Now ever while your heart is far from love, while yet there may be the whirl of passion in your veins, you are beloved of God. Look up, and see His smiling face! If I could have had this explained to me in youth, I would have come more to make me a Christian than the countless expostulations that constantly greeted me. Not until I was twenty-two years of age did I come fully to appreciate the beauty of this doctrine. Before that I felt myself as it were outside of a garden, arrested by an "electric sod," tempests, while inside all was sunshine. Yet such I was informed was the condition of things that until my heart was changed God could not love me, and consequently could not enter. The side of justice and law was presented to me. These I understood and so be encountered first; then the smiles of love were to be enjoyed. But I could not see how justice was to be met until love itself was moved in my interest. Love was moved and is always moved, and is the great compromiser with law and justice. Mr. BEECHER then referred to the difficulties existing between different churches, and said that though they were undoubtedly of great service, he could not be persuaded to reject any man as a brother Christian who had the law of love written upon his heart, merely because he had not got it the way specified by this or that Church. Colleges are useful, they are meant to instruct men, but if a man gets instruction without going there, has not the end been achieved, and what is there left to grumble about? I don't think, said he, that when I meet a man who shows by his daily walk in life, by his general goodness of heart, that the principles of Christianity are in his heart, I have any right to ask him how he came by them. He may be a Universalist, or even a Unitarian—that has nothing to do with the matter. If he is in the meaning of our text a Christian, take him by the hand, love him, and if he should die, I would have more faith, and full blood will descend like a grateful shower and cleanse it whiter than the falling snow. At the feet of Jesus you are safe, safe as if you were with the angels. Now harden not your hearts. God press the truth.

SINS OF THE FLESH.

How to Maintain Man's Dignity—Sermon by Dr. John Hall.

At Cooper Institute last evening, a large audience assembled to hear Rev. Dr. HALL preach a very plain, practical sermon. His text was First Peter, second chapter, eleventh verse: "Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshy lusts which war against the soul." It is the duty of ministers, he said, not only to preach the doctrines of the gospel, but also to inculcate the duties which they contain. The doctrines of God are the foundation of good living, and ministers teach them how to build thereon so that men and women may become better husbands, and wives, and sons, and daughters, and citizens, and neighbors, and that is what Peter does in this epistle. He points out to the people first what Christ has done—the foundation stone, a chief corner-stone elect, precious, and then reminds them of what they are themselves—a chosen people, a royal priesthood, and contrasts their present condition with what they were, and in view of all he says now, "Dearly beloved, abstain from fleshy lusts which war against the soul." The difficulty of obtaining from any form of sin, unless we begin with Christ and draw our help from Him, was pointed out. Unlawful desires after unlawful things, or lawful desires after lawful things, pushed to an unlawful extent, constitute lust, and from these we are commanded to abstain. And then the reasons why we should so abstain. Because we are pilgrims and strangers here, and our journey homeward to appear before God, either on his right or on his left, and we should not be hampered with those lusts which impede our journey. We should abstain from talking about them, and from thinking of them, and if they come near us we should flee from them. And this would not be needless caution. If he (the Doctor) carried a bag of gunpowder on his back, he would run away from a boy with a lucifer match—not because he was afraid of the boy, but because he carried with him that which, coming into contact with the match, would explode and destroy himself and perhaps others. But a higher reason why we should abstain from these lusts is that they war against the soul. They are parasites which cling to the soul and drown men in perdition. The French revolution toward the close of the last century gained the confidence of the people by the cry of liberty, but it soon degenerated into the foulest tyranny. Christ says, come out to us in the name of manly independence of liberty, and ask a place but for a night, but they turn around us as the ivy around the oak and draw us downward. They waste men's money and health, destroy the peace of the family, and bring gray hairs with sorrow to the grave; they war against prosperity, character, success, and even the soul itself. And if they are thus our enemies, is it too much to ask men to abstain from them? The Doctor then gave a brief and earnest exhortation to his audience to follow the advice of the text, and to remember it, though they should forget everything else.

BLESSING A BELL.

Imposing Ceremony at Transfiguration Church—Sermon by Rev. Father O'Farrell.

The imposing ceremony of blessing a bell, according to the usage of the Catholic Church, took place in Transfiguration Church, Mott-street, (Rev. Father HASSON, pastor,) yesterday, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the edifice was filled to repletion, although admission was only to be secured by tickets at fifty cents each. The bell is from the Meeney Foundry in Troy, and weighs 1,800 pounds. It was yesterday solemnly blessed, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, Assisting him as deacons of honor, were Rev. Fathers MCKENNA of Transfiguration, and FLATTERY, of St. Teresa's. Rev. FRANCIS MCSHERRY acted as master of ceremonies. The services began at 4 o'clock P. M., and were quite lengthy. The bell was swung upon a derrick in front of the altar, which was gorgeously illuminated, and the Archbishop, vested in cope and mitre, and attended by his deacons, occupied seats on the highest step of the altar, immediately in front of which the bell hung. The proper psalms were then recited, and the *exsorcism*, or sprinkling of the bell with holy water, the unctions, or signing it with chrism, and the washing inside and outside were administered, after which the Archbishop, formally blessed it, thus ending the ceremony.

Rev. Father O'FARRELL, of St. Peter's, then ascended the altar and addressed the congregation. He alluded to the fact that the Catholic Church had a blessing, accompanied with symbolical ceremonies, for everything human and for the celebration of its religious services. She blessed also everything that is calculated to contribute to the temporal welfare of her children upon earth, as well as those things which are designed to secure their salvation hereafter. He then alluded to the peculiar office of a bell, as it is considered from a Catholic point of view, and in those countries where the faith is carried out with true Catholic fervor. It was, in fact, typical of the authority of the Church itself. It sent out its sweet invitation to the children of the faith, reminding them of their duty to God, and was mysteriously found up among the whole sacred mysteries. When a human infant was received into the Church through the sacrament of baptism, it published the fact abroad, and its sweet tones were sent out in praise because another child had been regenerated by this sacrament, and made an heir to the kingdom of heaven. When, for the first time, the child, after due preparation, was admitted to the Eucharistic table, it was again brought into requisition, and made is known that still more souls were being strength with the bread of angels. When two hearts were united together in the sacrament of holy matrimony, the bell again pealed forth its joyous acclaim, and acting as a symbol of holy Church, gave benediction to the newly-married pair in their journey through life. Then, again, when a child of faith is called away to the presence of his Father in heaven, the soul has left its mortal tenement—the bell tolls, in mournful accents, in order that those who hear it may offer up their prayers for the repose of that soul, and beseech God's mercy for it. The same bell, morning, noon and night, rang out the "Angelus Domini," in order to keep man constantly reminded of the great mystery of the Incarnation; and on every Sunday and Holy Day it called all the faithful to assemble together in the Church, there to assist at the adorable sacrifice of the mass, and to implore God to continue His mercies to mankind. Thus through the whole country of life the Catholic bell was more or less connected with religious idea, and hence the Church pronounced upon it her benediction. The reverend speaker then proceeded to describe the ceremonies used in the blessing the bell, and explained how they were all symbolical of religion, and closed by admonishing his hearers whenever they heard it sound to turn their thoughts to God and heavenly things.

At the close of the discourse the choir sang the "O Salutarus Hostia" and the "Tantum Ergo," and the services closed with the benediction of the blessed Sacrament, administered by the Archbishop.

The "Street Boys'" Meetings.

The violent snow-storm which prevailed yesterday and occasioned the slim attendance at the churches, largely increased the attendance at the ample services held for the benefit of the homeless "street boys." Indeed, as a rule, the more unpleasant the weather the larger is the number present at their meetings. It is remarkable that as the attendance is extremely variatory on the part of the boys, and as they are generally credited with an aversion to setting into business, so many of them should regularly be present. It would disabuse the Catholic mind, we think, of their unreasonable prejudices against these meetings if they would attend some of them, and see how amply they are conducted and how careful the speakers are not to offend the "hereditary religious" scruples of any of their hearers. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed and others alternate in conducting these meetings; but they all teach the same unobjectionable truth, viz.: to fear God and keep his commandments." The meeting at the Boys' Home in Rivington-street, last night, was conducted by Hon. Judge VAN VORST, and Mr. DUPUY of the Children's Aid Society. Judge VAN VORST delivered a most interesting and appropriate address, beautifully illustrated by incidents from his observation and professional experience. At the close of the services Judge VAN VORST and several other visitors made an inspection of the institution, and warmly complimented the Superintendent upon the order, cleanliness and comfortable appearance of all its departments.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning FRANK A. MORRIS, of No. 1 Collister-street, met EDWARD RILEY at the corner of Vestry and Canal streets, and inquired the nearest way home. On receiving the required information, MORRIS invited RILEY to take a glass of brandy, which they obtained in a basement saloon near by. When they returned to the street, RILEY knocked MORRIS down with a blow of his fist, and then robbed him of a silver watch and a small sum of money. Officer REILLY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, heard the cries for help, and arrested the robber with the property in his possession. When arraigned before Justice FOWLER, at the Jefferson Market Court, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The next lecture in the second series of Dr. MCCOSH's course before the Union Theological Seminary, will be delivered in Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) this evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. The Doctor will show how we arrive at the knowledge of God from the works of nature and from the principles of the human mind, and will examine especially the philosophy of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The following lectures of this series will embrace such topics as "The Progress of Thought in America," "Boston Theology," "Positivism," &c.

The subscriptions for the German Relief Fund, received at the General Consulate during the past week, amounted to $2,753 96, making, with the previous subscriptions, a total of $617,617 96. The contributions of the past week include $1,700 46, the proceeds of a concert given by the German societies at Boston; $100, the amount of a subscription in Philadelphia; $163 70 by the Germans at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and $60 by the Theo. Koerner Society at Mount Vernon—fifth contribution.

The United Dramatic Friends' Society gave a ball last night at the Casino, in East Houston-street. One of the guests, named EDWARD MCCARTY, living on East Houston-street, became intoxicated and quarrelsome, when some of the Committee of Arrangement, took the law into their own hands and beat KLEIN with chair-legs and tumblers, inflicting severe wounds. The Fourteenth Ward Police interfered and stopped the row, though no arrests were made, as the victim declined to point out his assailants.

LOTTA DIANO was arrested yesterday in the Fourth Ward for the stealing a silk dress, which she had on her person at the time. LOTTA had been an inmate of the house No. 168 Greene-street, where young WITTENBERG committed suicide, and the dress was owned by FLORA ANDERSON, another inmate of the house. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

The subscriptions for the German Relief Fund among the members of the Liederkranz Society have been resumed, and Mr. KLAMROTH has been appointed the Treasurer. Previously, the members of the Liederkranz have contributed nearly $6,000, which was transmitted to the central station at Berlin by the Consul-General.

JOSIAH A. CURR, aged 23, drowned dead yesterday in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Broadway, where he was employed. ANNA H. CASSIDY, aged 42, died suddenly at No. 71 King-street. Both cases were investigated by the Coroners, and the cause of death was found to be hemorrhage of the lungs.

ADDIE LOVETT, of No. 58 Hester-street, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for stealing $45 from Mary JOHNSON, of No. 92 James-street. The complainant met the prisoner on the street, and accompanied her home, where the larceny was committed. ADDIE was held for trial.

Early yesterday morning a gang of unknown ruffians assaulted Officer JOHN RANKIN, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and threw him down. His head struck with great violence against an iron railing, rendering the patrolman senseless. No arrests were made.

The annual reunion of Post Sedgwick, No. 11, G. A. R., is to take place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, at De Garmo's Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, corner Fourteenth-street. JOSEPH FORBES is Commander, and CHARLES THIES, Adjutant. It will be a brilliant affair, undoubtedly.

And unknown man, aged about fifty years, roughly dressed and supposed to be GEORGE MCMAHON, was found dead yesterday in Rivington-street, near the Bowery. The body was removed to the Morgue.

J. SLAVIN, of No. 238 East Forty-eighth-street, seventeen years of age, fell, yesterday, while clambering on a Harlem freight-car, at Forty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, and had some of his toes cut off by the wheels.

The Union Maennerchor of Bloomingdale is making arrangements for a concert on a grand scale, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, in which a number of the leading German vocal organizations are to assist.

The Mayence Carnival Verein, an organization composed of jolly natives of the ancient town of Mayence, resident in this City, last evening gave a carnival soiree at the Wall Hall in Orchard-street, which was an interesting affair.

MARY BYRNE, aged sixty, died suddenly yesterday at No. 428 West Fifteenth-street. JOHN MALONEY, aged twenty-eight, also died suddenly at No. 327 Front-street.

THOMAS MADDOX, a sailor belonging to the ship *Nelson*, fell overboard yesterday, at Pier No. 6 North River, and was rescued by the Police.

CORNELIUS CUNNING, aged forty-eight, of Williamsburg, fell yesterday, in Oak-street, and broke his leg. Sent to the Park Hospital.

SARAH ARNOLD, of No. 430 East Sixteenth-street, fell in Spring-street, yesterday, and fractured her leg. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

A plausible young man giving the name of CHARLES REYNOLDS, aged 22, on Saturday engaged board at the house of Mrs. MARY GREENWOOD, No. 475 Hudson-avenue, and was shortly afterward detected in the act of making away with $40 worth of clothing and a diamond pin belonging to another boarder. Officer MURFEY, of the Second Precinct, arrested the rogue.

ANDREW MONREATH, of No. 117 Jay-street, while crossing the carriage-way at the corner of Bridge and Sands streets, on Saturday evening, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon belonging to Messrs. KELLIGAN & FEW, and seriously injured.

The total number of arrests in Brooklyn, last week, was 332, the majority being for intoxication.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday evening, a revolver in the hands of LOFTUS, proprietor of the Seawanaka oyster-saloon, White Stone, was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered the arm of his wife, producing a dangerous wound. The bullet passed entirely through the arm near the elbow, shattering the bone and entering the wall beyond. A physician was called and dressed the wounds of the lady. Fears are entertained that lockjaw will set in.

On account of the want of funds the work at the Government works, at Hallet's Point, has been suspended. Gen. NEWTON estimates that $450,000 is necessary, and the official estimates coincide with his. The Representatives of the House Committee on Commerce, which never visited the works, notwithstanding a resolution to that effect was passed by the Committee, now propose to appropriate $250,000, $50,000 of which will be needed to repay damages while the operations are suspended.

At a surprise party given at the house of Capt. GREEN, in Mattituck, some colored ladies were invited by some of the lady managers to participate. When they appeared a sensation was created. The party became divided, and everything was made disagreeable. The gentlemen siding with either party talk of prospective trouble.

There is a formidable disturbance between the principals of the white and colored schools in Amityville, and the original hive their heads full to prevent, if possible, outbreak.

The new Methodist Church at Greenport was dedicated yesterday. The sermon was preached by Dr. ANDREWS, of St. John's, Brooklyn.

New-York sportsmen are having lively times at Elwood shooting foxes. Several have been caught.

Huntington harbor is to be deepened and made navigable for vessels of 300 tons draught.

Fifty-three vessels of different kinds are now icebound in Port Jefferson harbor.

THE CHELSEA BANK.

The Chelsea-avenue M. E. Church, now in the course of construction in Newark, is to be supplied with conveniences and luxuries not often found attached to Methodist churches, or, in fact, to any other. Adjoining the vestry is to be built a church parlor, which is to be furnished like a modern drawing-room, with piano and elegant furniture. Beneath this room will be situated the church kitchen, with a hotel range, and all the conveniences for getting up "big dinners." This is designed to obviate the necessity of sewing societies and other gatherings "spoiling round," as hereafter the necessary meals can be provided at the church.

ROBERT SIMMS, CHAS. SCHECK and GEO MILLER, entered the saloon corner of Broad and Bridge-streets on Saturday night, and forced the proprietor to give them drinks. Sergt. FINEGAN of the Police was notified, and the villains made an assault on him. He called for assistance and all the three offenders were locked up and sent to jail. There were two others in the crowd when the affray commenced, but they succeeded in effecting their escape.

PETER HENDERSON, a resident of No. 88 West Kinney-street, Newark, while in a drunken fit, on Saturday night, treated his family in a most cruel manner. After doing all the damage he could about the house, he commenced an assault on his wife, and threatened her life. She called the Police to her assistance, and HENDERSON was locked up, and, yesterday, was sent to jail.

The funeral of GEO. W. WITTENBERG, who shot himself in a house on Greene-street a few evenings since, was held yesterday from the residence of his parents in York-street, Jersey City.

The "Reformed Church of Greenville," N. J., was organized yesterday, Rev. Drs. TAYLOR and VAN CLEEF, of Jersey City officiating.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 11.—American Securities opened firm, but grew easier toward the close. Stocks were firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	3½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
United States 6-20s, 1862	90¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	87	87¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	100	100
Erie Railroad Shares	19¾	19¾
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	23¾	23¾

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Also closes steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Receipts of Cotton on ship named to sail during February or March, from Savannah or Charleston, at 7¾d. for Middling, and from New-Orleans at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Arrived Feb. 10, ship General Scofield, from Savannah Jan. 12, with 3,296 bales of Cotton; ship Peruvian, from Savannah Jan. 9, with 2,460 bales; bark Douglas Castle, from Savannah Jan. 7, with 2,011 bales; total, 9,767 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Arrived Feb. 10, steamer *City of London*, from New-York Jan. 30, with 1,264 bales of Cotton; ship Hesperus, from New-York; bark Ino, from New-York, Feb. 1, 1,685 bales; Feb. 11, bark Sarah A. Cress, from Savannah Jan. 10, 2,127 bales; total, 4,076 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS.—Corn, 31s. 9d. @ 32s. for new. Flour, 25s. for Canadian. PROVISIONS.—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for Spirits. Oats closed at 3s. 2d. Pork, 102s. 6d.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—SUGAR—Absence of business for want of stock. No. 12 firm at 10⅜@10⅝ reals; Molasses quiet. No. 7, 9½. Boxes and Bbls. Sugar—Market unchanged. Stock reported at 30,000 boxes, including Havana and Matanzas, 16,000 boxes, including 8,000 boxes in the United States, and 2,300 hhds. in the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Matanzas, 25,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds. BACON—Market supplied; quoted at 27c.@30c. FLOUR buoyant at $14 75@$15 50. HAMS steady. LARD quiet and market supplied. POTATOES declining, owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $2@$2 50. TALLOW quiet. CANDLES—Market active. RICE—Yellow, $2 87½@$3. FREIGHTS quiet. LUMBER declining, owing to large supply; White Pine, $22; Pitch Pine, $21. EXCHANGE—Bankers' sight drafts, 2½ per cent prem. Sterling, 60 days, 109½@110. Francs, 5.15@5.17½. Hamburg, 35½@35¾. Bremen, 79@79½. Hoods firm; Long-shaved, 25c.; Short, 24c. EXCHANGE on London, 110¾@111¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—WHEAT held firmly. RYE in request. CORN quiet. BARLEY more active; sales, 2,700 bushels Lake there at $1; 1 car No. 1 two-rowed State at $1, and 1 car four-rowed do., bagged, at $1 10. CATTLE—Market somewhat active at a slight advance on the opening prices of last week. Sheep fair supply and the average quality is superior to that of last week. The advance in prices is 40c. on good butchering grades. Sales at from $3 25 to $4 75 per 100 lbs. Gross. Milch Cows—But few were sold, and these brought an advance of $1 @ head; common to medium, $40@$50; good to choice, $60@$75. Veal Calves—Light quality and market stronger with higher prices; Fine Veal Sheep brought 7½c.; coarse heavy Canada and Western, 7½c.; New-York, 6c.@7½c. @ lb. Hogs—Fat Hogs in demand; a small sales of Michigan at $5 05 @ 100 lbs., averaging 180 lbs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firm; No. 2, $1 34½, cash; $1 35 seller, March; during the afternoon unchanged. CORN higher and fairly active; closed at 34½c. cash; 35c. seller March. OATS firmer at 30½c. CANAL FREIGHTS nominal at 9d. for Corn to New-York. RYE firmer and higher; closed at 85c.@86¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY higher at 82c. @83c. HIGHWINES nominal at 86 for. PORK firm; Mess, $16 50 cash; $16 75 seller March. LARD firmer; closed at 9½c. cash; 12¼c. seller March. DRESSED HOGS firm at $5 12½@$5 75. LIVE HOGS steady at $4 87½@$5 12½. CATTLE—Steady and firm. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Highwines, 1,000 bbls. Hogs, 10,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.@2c. for Low grades, which are scarce; Superfine Western, $5 50@$5 75; Extra Winter, $6. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Missouri Spring, $1 21; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27. CORN firmer; No. 2 mixed, 32c. OATS firmer at 27c. RYE low, 55c. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 31½c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing at 91@92 cts. in bulk. WHISKY—Nothing done. PORK firm at $16. Dry-salted meats firm; Shoulders, 10½c.; Middling Clear-sides, first half of March, 13½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD—Prime Steam at Quincy, 9½c. Nothing done here. HOGS, best Quincy, $5 10@$5 15. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market firm and active for good. Cattle unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 18 bales; gross, 81 bales; Exports coastwise, 1,500 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 14,000 bales. FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 @$6 50; do. Family, $7 @$8; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 @$6 50; do. Family, $7 @$8; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 @$6 50; do. Family, $7 @$8 50. WHEAT active, but prices unchanged, except Ohio and Indiana at $1 40@$1 45. Corn—White Southern active at 70c.@71c.; Yellow Southern firm at 65c.@66c. OATS dull. RYE dull; Most York steady and firm at 82c. BACON steady and firm; Rib-sides, 15c.; Clear-rib, 13½c.; Shoulders, 10½c.; Hams, 19c. LARD steady at 13½c. WHISKY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR firm, with a fair demand; Family, $6 12@$6 40. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 36; No. 3 do., $1 30; No. 2 Amber Winter, $1 37. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2, 36c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet and weak; sales of Steam at 12¼c.; Kettle at 12½c. BULK MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; sales 200,000 lbs. Sides at 13¼c.@13½c. BACON firm; Shoulders (not at 9½c.); Sides advanced ½c.; sales at 13¼c.@14c. WHISKY firm at 95c. Clear at 96c.; no in good demand at full prices; sales 100 bbls. Lard at $6 50@$6 75; New Lost, $6 @$6 25; Old Lost, $6@$6 25. WHISKY in good demand at full prices; sales at 97c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 2,120 bales; gross receipts, 3,207 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,694 bales; to France, 1,777 bales; coastwise, 1,200 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 140,000 bales. CORN firmer at 70c.@72c. OATS easier at 41c.@42c. BRAN, $1 10@$1 15. PORK firm; Mess, $24. BACON easier at 16½c. for Shoulders, 18½c. for Clear Sides, 19c. for Clear Ribbed Sides. LARD firmer; Kettle, 16½c.@17c.; Steam, 16c. WHISKY and COFFEE all unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE 12½; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼ @ ½ per cent discount. GOLD, 111¾.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 35, but some holders are asking $1 37. CORN quiet; 6 cars were sold on the track at 46c. ✠ bushel. RYE neglected. OATS quiet and steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms. BARLEY firm; inquiry fair; 1 cars Canada were sold at 80c. delivered on cars; 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms. PORK and SALT MEATS quiet; Mess, $16 50@$17 00. LARD quiet; 12½c. nominally 11½c.@12c. Rail RATES firm at 35 @ 12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 47½c. RESIN firm; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 @$2 25. TAR steady at $1 65. COTTON steady at 13½c.

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 12¾c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 2,295 bales; exports coastwise, 1,941 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 9,283 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON weak; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 2,264 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,500 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,230 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,245 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 30,492 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 96 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 30,000 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 2c. higher and advanced to 92c. Extra, $1 31; Amber, $1 30. HUGS quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—WHEAT heavy; held at $1 26. CORN nominal; held at 65c. OATS firmer at 37c. PETROLEUM—Crude unchanged; Refined at 24c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—COTTON quiet at 13½c. for Middling; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 600 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	Feb. 14	New-York	Hamburg
Ismailia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow
Nevada	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Algeria	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Feb. 15